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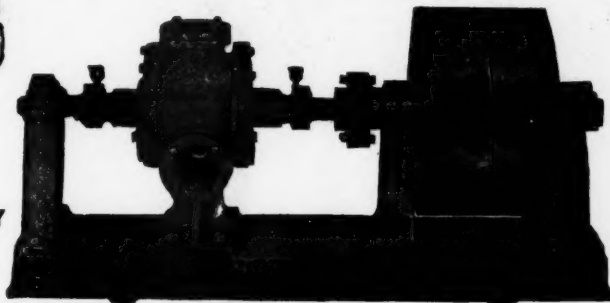
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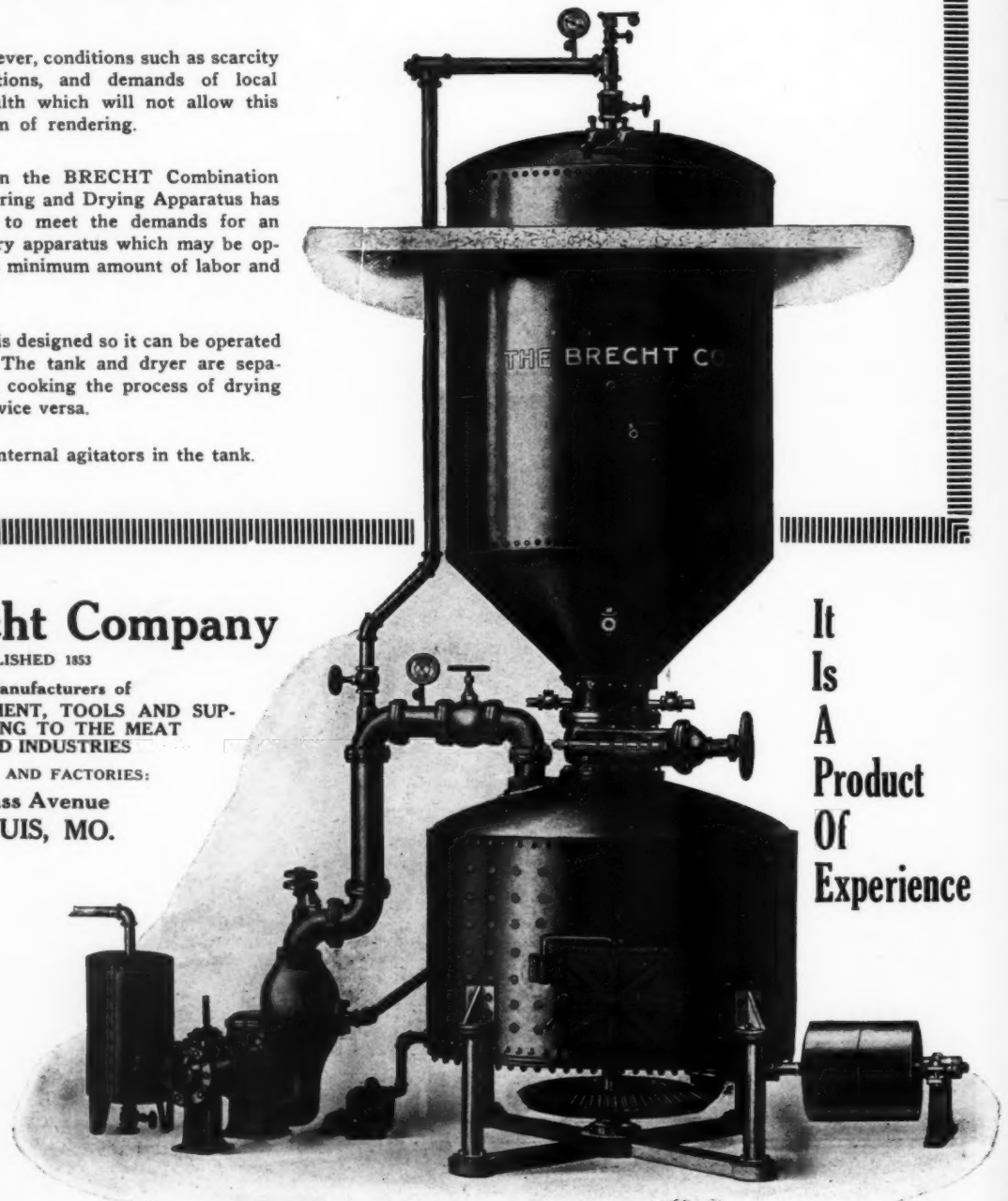
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Vol. 59

New York and Chicago, October 26, 1918

No. 17

NEW PLAN TO STEADY HOG PRICES

Producers Must Help Packers to Accomplish It

A conference at Washington this week agreed upon a new plan to stabilize the hog market. Packers have pledged their part, and it is now "up to" producers to make good on their end of the bargain.

As related in the market columns of this issue of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, the plan to stabilize hog prices at 18 cents for October was a failure, chiefly because producers flooded the market with hogs and overpowered the good intentions of everybody concerned to hold to the agreed price limits. The 13 to 1 corn ratio plan was proved a failure, and a new arrangement became necessary to protect all interests.

Packers met at Washington with the Food Administration and livestock representatives, and their statement shows how far they were willing to go to meet the needs of the hour. Conditions have so changed the market situation that a new plan was necessary, and it is believed that the arrangement agreed upon is the only one possible under the circumstances, and that its success depends upon the course of hog producers in restraining themselves in marketing hogs.

Price Minimums in the New Plan.

The minimum hog price for November is to be 17½ cents for average of packers' droves at Chicago, excluding throwouts. Packers pledge themselves to pay not less than 16½ cents for any kind of hogs except throwouts. A committee is appointed to see that this agreement is carried out to the letter.

Packers in their statement warn the country that they may not be able to maintain these minimums if producers throw hogs on the market as they have in the past few weeks. The Food Administration seconds the packers' warning in this regard, and urges producers to be careful.

The price of pork products to domestic consumers will depend on what packers have to pay for hogs, and the ability of the government and the allies to help the situation by their war purchases. The following review of the conference and the whole situation is published with the authority of the Food Administration:

Change in the Marketing Situation.

The conference between the Live Stock Subcommittee of the Agricultural Advisory Board, including special members representing the swine industry, and of the Food Administration, held on October 23 to 25, has, after consideration of the present situation of the pork and hog market, reached the following conclusions:

The entire marketing situation has so changed since the September joint conference as to necessitate an entire alteration in the plans of price stabilization. The current peace talk has alarmed the holders of corn, and there has been a price decline of from 25 cents to 40 cents per bushel.

The fact that the accumulations of low-priced corn in the Argentine and South Africa would, upon the advent of peace and liberated shipping, become available to the European market, has created a great deal of apprehension on the part of corn holders. This decline has spread fear among swine growers that a similar reduction in the prices of hogs would naturally follow. Moreover, the lower range of corn prices would, if incorporated in a 13 to 1 ratio, obviously result in a continuously falling price for live hogs.

In view of these changed conditions many swine producers anticipated lower prices, and as a result, rushed their hogs to market in large number, and this overshipment has added to and aggravated the decline.

Packers Paid Even More Than Asked.

The information of the Department of Agriculture indicates that the supply of hogs has increased about 8 per cent, while the highest unofficial estimate does not exceed 15 per cent increased production over last year. On the other hand, the arrival of hogs during the last three weeks in the seven great markets has been 27 per cent more than last year during the corresponding period, demonstrating the unusually heavy marketing of the available supply.

In the face of the excessive receipts, some packers have not maintained the price agreed on last month. On the other hand, many of the packers have paid over the price offered to them in an endeavor to maintain the agreed price. The result, in any event, has been a failure to maintain the October price basis determined upon by the September conference and undertaken by the packers.

Another factor contributing to the break in prices during the month has been the influenza epidemic. It has sharply curtailed consumption of pork products, and temporarily decreased the labor staff of the packers about 25 per cent.

The exports of 130,000,000 pounds of pork products for October compare with about 52,000,000 pounds in October a year ago, and the export orders placeable by the Food Adminis-

Delay in Publication.

Publication of this issue of The National Provisioner has been held up by labor troubles in the printing trades in New York City which affected all periodical publications published in New York City. Your indulgence is asked for a delay over which The National Provisioner had no control, and which was due to the refusal of a labor union to live up to its written contract, even when asked to do so by the U. S. War Labor Board.

tration for November amount to 170,000,000 pounds, contrasted with the lesser exports of 98,000,000 pounds for November, 1917. The increased demands of the Allies are continuing and are in themselves proof of the necessity for the large production for which the Food Administration asked. The increase in export demand appears to be amply sufficient to take up the increase in hog production, but unfavorable market conditions existing in October afford no fair index of the aggregate supply and demand.

Effect of Fat Shortage and Peace Settlement.

It must be evident that the enormous shortage in fats in the Central Empires and neutral countries would immediately upon peace result in additional demands for pork products, which on top of the heavy shipments to the Allies would tend materially to increase the American exports, inasmuch as no considerable reservoir of supplies exists outside of the United States. It seems probable that the present prospective supplies would be inadequate to meet this world demand with the return to peace. So far as it is possible to interpret this fact, it appears that there should be even a stronger demand for pork products after the war, and therefore any alarm of hog producers as to the effect of peace is unwarranted by the outlook.

In the light of these circumstances it is the conclusion of the conference that attempts to hold the price of hogs to the price of corn may work out to the disadvantage of pork producers. It is the conclusion that any interpretation of the formula should be a broad-gauged policy applied over a long period.

It is the opinion of the conference that in substitution of the previous plans of stabilization the Live Stock Subcommittee of the Agricultural Advisory Board, together with the specially invited swine representatives, should accept the invitation of the Food Administration to join with the Administration and the packers in determining the prices at which controlled export orders are to be placed.

This will be regularly done. The influence of these orders will be directed to the maintenance of the common object; namely, the stabilization of the price of live hogs so as to secure, as far as it is possible, fair returns to the producers and the insurance of an adequate future supply.

What the Packers Have Agreed to Do.

The foreign orders are placed upon the basis of cost of hogs to the packers. As the result of long negotiations between this body and the packers' committee, representing the 45 to 50 packers participating in foreign orders, together with the allied buyers, all under the chairmanship of the Food Administration, the following undertaking has been given by the packers:

"In view of the undertakings on the part of the Food Administration with regard to the coordinated purchases of pork products covered in the attached, it is agreed that the packers participating in these orders will undertake not to purchase hogs for less than the following agreed minimums for the month of November; that is, a daily minimum of \$17.50 per hundred pounds on average of packers' droves, excluding 'throwouts.' 'Throwouts' to be de-

finer as pigs under 130 pounds, stags, boars, thin sows and skips. Further, that no hogs of any kind shall be bought, except throwouts, at less than \$16.50 per hundred pounds. The average of packers' droves to be construed as the average of the total sales in the market of all hogs for a given day. All the above to be based on Chicago.

"We agree that a committee shall be appointed by the Food Administration to check the daily operations in the various markets, with a view to supervision and demonstration of the carrying out of the above.

"The ability of the packers to carry out this arrangement will depend on there being a normal marketing of hogs, based upon the proportionate increase of the receipts of last year. The increase in production appears to be a maximum of about 15 per cent, and we can handle such an increase.

"If the producers of hogs should, as they have in the past few weeks, prematurely market hogs at such increasing numbers over the above, it is entirely beyond the ability of the packers to maintain these minimums, and therefore we must have the co-operation of the producer himself to maintain these results. It is a physical impossibility for the capacity of the packing houses to handle a similar overflow of hogs and to find a market for the output. The packers are anxious to co-operate with the producers in maintaining a stabilization of price and to see that producers receive a fair price for their products.

"THOMAS E. WILSON,
"Chairman Packers Committee."

Committee Appointed to See That It Is Done.

The plan embodied above was adopted by the conference. The Food Administrator has appointed a committee comprising Mr. Thomas E. Wilson, chairman of the packers committee, Mr. Everett Brown, president of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange, Major Roy of the Food Administration, and Mr. Louis D. Hall of the Bureau of Markets, to undertake the supervision of the execution of the plan in the various markets.

Commission men are asked to co-operate in carrying out the plan embodied in the packers' agreement. It must be evident that offers by commission men to sell hogs below the minimum established above is not fair, either to the producers or the participating packers. Mr. Brown has undertaken on behalf of the commission men in the United States that they will loyally support the plan.

It is believed by the conference that this new plan, based as it is upon a positive minimum basis, will bring better results to the producer than average prices for the month. It does not limit top prices, and should narrow the margins necessary to country buyers in a more variable market. It is believed that the plan should work out close to \$18 average.

Ask Hog Growers to Do Their Part.

Swine producers of the country will contribute to their own interest by not flooding the market, for it must be evident that if an excessive overpercentage of hogs is marketed in any one month, price stabilization and control cannot succeed. And it is certain that producers themselves can contribute materially to the efforts of the conferences if they will do their marketing in as normal a way as possible.

The whole situation, as existing at present, demands a frank and explicit assurance from the conferees represented; namely, that every possible effort will be made to maintain a live hog price commensurate with swine production costs and reasonable selling values, in execution of the declared policy of the Food Administration to use every agency in its control to secure justice to the farmer.

The stabilization methods adopted for November represent the best efforts of the conference, concurred in by the Food Administration and the Live Stock Subcommittees of the Agricultural Advisory Board, together with special swine members and the representatives of the packers, to improve the present unsatisfactory situation, which has unfortunately resulted because of the injection of uncontrollable factors. We ask the producer to co-operate with us in a most difficult task.

Those Who Participated in the Conference.

Food Administration—Herbert Hoover, F. S. Snyder, Major E. L. Roy, G. H. Powell.

Department of Agriculture—Louis D. Hall, F. R. Marshall.

Producers—H. C. Stuart, Elk Garden, Va., chairman Agricultural Advisory Board; W. M. McFadden, Chicago, Ill.; A. Sykes, Ida Grove, Ia.; John M. Evvard, Ames, Ia.; J. H. Mercer, Topeka, Kans.; J. G. Brown, Monon, Ind.; E. C. Brown, president Chicago Live Stock Exchange; N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.; John Grattan, Bloomfield, Colo.; Eugene Funk, Bloomington, Ill.; Isaac Lincoln, Aberdeen, S. Dak.; C. W. Hunt, Logan, Ia.; C. E. Yancey, W. R. Dodson.

Packers—Thomas E. Wilson, F. W. Waddell, G. F. Swift, Jr., Robert Mair, Arthur Meeker, J. A. Hawkinson, G. C. Shepard, E. S. Waterbury, L. Harry Freeman, F. T. Fuller, T. W. Taliaferro, S. T. Nash and others.

Arrangement Made With the Government.

Regarding prices to be paid for Government and allied orders, and the arrangement for allotments to packers, the Food Administration made the following statement:

As per arrangement made October 24, 1918, with the United States Food Administration, the prices shown on attached list are suggested for allotment orders to be placed by the United States Food Administration.

This arrangement provides that the meats and lard allotted in the attached list shall be taken at prices named for the products named from the hogs bought during October and November, 1918.

This arrangement contemplates that the next allotments shall be approximately 200,000,000 pounds and that the Food Administration will provide disposition for all of the heavy fresh, frozen or cured shoulders and loins or S. C. backs.

On the entire matter this is an obligation upon the packers to carry out to the extent of their ability the instructions of the Food Administration on the purchase of hogs, and the Food Administration is to furnish an outlet for the product on a fair basis.

At the request of the Food Administration, a packers' sub-committee has been appointed, consisting of the following: Messrs. Waddell, Armour & Co., chairman; Mair, Swift & Co.; Hawkinson, Wilson & Co.; Shepard, Cudahy Packing Co.; Waterbury, Morris & Co.; Freeman, Boyd, Lunham & Co., Chicago; Fuller, Iowa Packing Co., Des Moines, Ia.; Taliaferro, Hammond, Standish & Co., Detroit, Mich., and Nash, Cleveland Provision Co., Cleveland, O.

Allotment Prices for Pork Products.

Allotment prices are as follows:

Wiltshire	.....32 3/4 c. f. a. s. N. Y.	
Cumberland	.....33 1/4 c. " " "	
English S. C. Backs	.....34 1/4 c. " " "	
Boneless	.....34 1/4 c. " " "	
Rib Backs, English	.....32 1/4 c. " " "	
Square shoulders	.....27 1/4 c. " " "	
English Short Ribs	.....32 1/4 c. " " "	
Long Cut Hams	.....32 1/4 c. " " "	
A. C. Hams	.....31 1/4 c. " " "	
S. P. Pies	6@8 avg. 25 c. " " "	
Long Cuts	.....1 1/4 c. over Cumberlands	
N. Y. Shoulders	.....26 c. f. a. s. N. Y.	
Dublins	.....2 c. per lb. under Cumberlands	
All above basis borax packed; if salt packed, 3/4 c. per pound advance.		
Eng. S. C. Backs	.....33 1/4 c. f. a. s. N. Y.	
Eng. Bellies	.....35 c. " " "	
Loose lard 26c. f. o. b. Chicago, with following charges added:		
Refining	..... 3/4 c. per pound	
Tiering	..... 1 1/4 c. " "	
Boxes	..... 3/4 c. " "	
Freight, inclg. etc.	..... 3/4 c. " "	
making the price on lard in tiers 28 3/4 c. f. a. s. N. Y., 28 1/4 c. in boxes.		
Heavy Frozen Shoulders	.....23 1/4 c. boxed f. o. b. Chicago	
Heavy Frozen Pork	.....27 1/4 c. " " "	
Loins	.....27 1/4 c. " " "	
American S. C. Backs	.....31 1/4 c. f. a. s. N. Y.	
16@25 avg.	.....31 c. " " "	
American S. C. Backs	.....31 c. " " "	
25@30 avg.	.....30 1/4 c. " " "	
American S. C. Backs	.....30 1/4 c. " " "	
30@40 avg.	.....32 c. " " "	
American Bellies	.....32 c. " " "	
avg.	.....31 1/4 c. " " "	
American Bellies	.....31 1/4 c. " " "	
25@30 avg.	.....31 1/4 c. " " "	
American Bellies	.....30 1/4 c. " " "	
avg.	.....30 1/4 c. " " "	

Fat Backs, 6@8 avg.....	23¼ c.	"	"
Fat Backs, 8@10 avg.....	23½ c.	"	"
Fat Backs, 10@12 avg.....	24 c.	"	"
Fat Backs, 12@16 avg.....	24¼ c.	"	"
Fat Backs, 16@20 avg.....	25 c.	"	"
Fat Backs, 20@30 avg.....	25¼ c.	"	"
Short Clears, 6@8 pcs.....	31 c.	"	"
Short Clears, 7@9 pcs.....	31¼ c.	"	"
Short Clears, 8@10 pcs.....	32 c.	"	"
Reg. Plates	23 c.	"	"
Clear Plates	23 c.	"	"
Jowl Butts	21 c.	"	"
The following corrections are added:			
Cumberlands	24@48		
avg.....	33¼ c. f. a. s. N. Y.		
Cumberlands	20@24		
avg.....	32¼ c.	"	"
Dublins, 14@18 avg.....	29¼ c.	"	"
Dublins, 18@22 avg.....	31¼ c.	"	"

PACKER HIDE PRICES REDUCED.

Following a conference between representatives of the hide and leather trades and the Price Fixing Committee of the War Industries Board at Washington on Wednesday, it was announced that packer hide prices for November and December would be reduced 1 cent, while for January and February a reduction of 2 cents from the present schedule was allowed.

Country hide prices were to be agreed upon later. In anticipation of the fixing of a lower price on country hides as compared with prices fixed on packer and foreign hides, former Governor Stuart of Virginia, spokesman for the agricultural interests, argued that no discrimination should be made against country hides by the fixing of lower prices for that class of hides, because of the fact that country hides are of no lower quality than packer and foreign hides. Whether the Price Fixing Committee will coincide with the views of Governor Stuart remains to be seen.

Announcement was made by the War Industries Board that hides and leather had been included in the pooling program of the Allies for the diversion of raw materials to the common cause and not to any one country. A call, he added, has been sent out for a conference of representatives of the Allied countries in Washington for a discussion of the project and to formulate plans to this end.

Officials declared it was likely that the forthcoming conference probably would result in the fixing of leather and hide prices to apply to all the Allies as well as in this country, the apportionment of the available supply among the countries according to their needs, and other steps along this line. The inclusion of hides and leather in the pooling plans just adopted by the Allied countries marks another step in the program for the common use of the Allies' raw materials in the prosecution of the war.

NOT MUCH BEEF IN SIGHT.

Up to the first of this month the movement of feeder cattle from leading markets to the country was very little in excess of last year's volume, says the National Stockman and Farmer. Of late the slump in corn and cattle has probably stimulated this business somewhat, but probably final figures will show little increase over last year, when soft corn compelled many men to feed or lose their grain. Nor have we observed any unusual movement of feeder cattle direct from grazing territory to the feeding districts. In fact, this seems to be on a somewhat smaller scale than usual. So far as can now be seen more beef will be needed for exportation than during the past year and less for home consumption. The supply of other meats for home use, particularly pork and mutton, promises to be considerably larger, while more bread will be used and fewer potatoes.

DEATH OF GEORGE GRIESHABER.

George Grieshaber, secretary of the Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company, and one of the most active and best-liked men associated with the meat industry in this country, died at his home at Cincinnati on October 17, after an illness of only seven days. He had been one of the loyal supporters of the American Meat Packers' Association, and news of his death received just at the conclusion of the great convention at Chicago cast a shadow over the closing festivities.

Mr. Grieshaber was born in Cincinnati, O., on August 20, 1874. In 1891 he entered the employ of the Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company as stenographer, coming well-recommended by the president of the Cincinnati Business College. He was not only a thoroughly-posted office man, but being of a practical mind, quickly became familiar with all the details of the business, and advanced himself rapidly until he was elected secretary of the company.

His knowledge of the different machines and fixtures manufactured by the Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company, and of packing-house problems generally, and his genial per-

sonality, won him a host of friends among the trade.

Socially he was as popular as in business. He was a popular member of the Cincinnati



THE LATE GEORGE GRIESHABER.

Gymnasium and Athletic Club, Past Master of the McMillan Masonic Lodge, High Priest of the Cincinnati Chapter of Royal Arch Masons and member of Cincinnati Knights Templar Commandery.

Mr. Grieshaber leaves a wife and two chil-

dren, a boy of eleven and a girl of six. His widow was Miss Naomi Ginter, a niece of the late Henry Burkhardt, of Dayton, O. The funeral service was held on Saturday and was very largely attended.

TEXAS TURKEY AND EGG SHORTAGE.

The Texas Butter, Eggs and Poultry Shippers' Association met at Waco in a special meeting last week for the purpose of discussing the egg and poultry situation in Texas, with special reference to the number of turkeys available for killing and shipment for the Thanksgiving and Christmas trade.

It was the almost unanimous opinion of egg and poultry shippers present that there will be a very short crop of turkeys slaughtered and marketed in Texas this year, and that as a result the price will be high. It is estimated that there will be not more than 300 carloads of dressed turkeys shipped from Texas to the markets of the North and East this year, whereas last year there were approximately 650 carloads shipped out.

The shortage is attributed to the severe drouth that has prevailed throughout west and southwest Texas during the last two years. West and southwest Texas produce nearly all the turkeys available for shipment from Texas and because of the dry weather the flocks have been materially reduced in size, as well as a marked reduction in the number of flocks. Fully three-fourths of the turkeys shipped out of Texas in 1916, which is the record year, were raised in southwest Texas, but this year it is estimated that less than 20 per cent of the turkeys shipped out will come from southwest Texas.

It was admitted that the scarcity of turkeys in Texas will be followed by high prices. Under ordinary conditions Texas turkey growers receive from 22c. to 28c. a pound for their birds at the eastern markets, but this year it is expected that dressed turkeys will bring from 32c. to 38c. in the East, and some say the price may reach 50c. when the real scarcity is felt.

An entire willingness to observe the Federal Food Administration regulations as to the slaughter and sale of turkeys was expressed at the meeting. Under Federal regulations, turkey dressing may be begun on Oct. 15, but with the restriction that no turkey may be killed that weighs less than 7 pounds for hens and 9 pounds for toms. No shipments may be made from the State of Texas before Nov. 10, but birds may be killed for home consumption and for the army camps after Oct. 15, and poultry men in Texas will observe these restrictions to the letter.

Reports made by the poultry men showed a great shortage of eggs. This is also due in a large measure to the prevalence of the drouth over west and southwest Texas, the greatest poultry producing section of the state. Reports indicated that there were but few eggs now being marketed from the drouth-stricken area of Texas. It was said that many farmers have been compelled to leave the drouth area in search of employment, and that many farmers who have remained on their west Texas farms have been compelled to sacrifice their flocks of chickens because of the scarcity of feed. It is believed that the shortage in poultry and eggs will be felt throughout Texas for at least another season, and perhaps longer.

FROZEN AND CURED MEAT STOCKS.

Stocks of frozen and cured meats for October 1, 1918, are reported by the U. S. Bureau of Markets as follows:

	Total Stocks October 1, 1918		Estimated Holdings, Firms Not Reported		Total Stocks September 1, 1918	
	No. of Storages Reporting	Pounds	No. of Storages	Pounds	No. of Storages Reporting	Pounds
Frozen Beef	363	137,205,168	8	5,497,572	363	185,188,948
Cured Beef	373	28,826,361	8	89,501	373	30,211,517
Frozen Lamb and Mutton	214	4,926,553	5	28,581	210	4,046,377
Frozen Pork	351	46,354,594	6	284,385	345	71,384,870
Dry Salt Pork	460	281,818,820	16	1,405,896	478	333,547,428
Sweet Pickled Pork	535	247,636,338	17	1,153,640	558	315,381,931
Lard	586	88,583,597	15	1,156,297	611	104,619,841
Miscellaneous Meats ...	432	96,071,905	4	254,463	428	95,279,534

Comparison of stocks of October 1, 1917, with those of October 1, 1918, including totals for those storages reporting for both years:

	No. of Storages Reporting	October 1, 1917. Pounds	October 1, 1918. Pounds	Increase or Decrease. Pounds	Increase or Decrease. (Per cent)
Frozen Beef	327	119,221,128	170,121,857	+ 50,900,729	+42.7
Cured Beef	348	31,246,450	27,968,521	- 3,277,938	-10.5
Frozen Lamb and Mutton	185	2,768,033	4,543,219	+ 1,775,186	+64.1
Frozen Pork	320	39,767,455	44,880,387	+ 5,112,932	+12.9
Dry Salt Pork	430	143,318,686	278,984,296	+135,665,610	+94.7
Sweet Pickled Pork	515	252,151,967	247,041,882	- 5,110,085	- 2.0
Lard	553	69,928,942	87,165,483	+ 17,236,541	+24.6
Miscellaneous Meats ...	282	44,327,532	79,716,360	+ 35,388,828	+79.8

STOCKS OF FROZEN POULTRY.

Stocks of frozen poultry on October 1, 1918, are reported as follows by the U. S. Bureau of Markets:

	Total Stocks October 1, 1918		Estimated Holdings, Firms Not Reported		Total Stocks September 1, 1918	
	No. of Storages Reporting	Pounds	No. of Storages	Pounds	No. of Storages Reporting	Pounds
Broilers	187	8,307,702	4	128,142	191	5,130,101
Roasters	175	2,700,912	2	440	181	1,258,775
Fowls	202	7,171,542	2	21,722	202	7,281,295
Turkeys	184	1,725,827	1	84	185	2,104,032
Miscellaneous	236	8,884,317	5	67,181	241	7,156,568
Total	280	28,790,300	5	217,569	287	22,910,771

Comparison of stocks for October 1, 1917, with those of October 1, 1918, including totals for those storages reporting for both years:

	No. of Storages Reporting	October 1, 1917. Pounds	October 1, 1918. Pounds	Increase or Decrease. Pounds	Increase or Decrease. (Per cent)
Broilers	148	3,683,377	4,472,089	+ 788,712	+21.4
Roasters	139	3,873,050	1,706,719	- 2,166,331	-55.9
Fowls	162	2,659,586	3,639,545	+ 979,959	+36.8
Turkeys	146	3,020,038	531,496	- 2,488,542	-82.4
Miscellaneous	191	5,610,398	6,131,728	+ 521,330	+ 9.3
Total	232	18,846,449	16,481,577	- 2,364,872	-12.5

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

OF INTEREST TO SMALL PACKERS.

Pointers on packinghouse equipment and operation, particularly applying to small packing plants, will be discussed and illustrated on this page from time to time as these questions come up. In some cases drawings will be used to illustrate the points made. If you have any doubts or troubles of this kind, write to The National Provisioner about them.

"CRINKLY" APPEARANCE IN LARD.

A subscriber in the Middle West writes: Editor The National Provisioner:

Will you please tell us how to get the desirable "crinkly" appearance on lard packed in pails?

To get this "crinkly" effect all that is necessary to do is to draw the strained and well-settled lard into the packages hot, say, 160 degrees Fahr., and place at once in chill room, say, around 42 to 45 degrees Fahr., allowing the lard to "set" or solidify without further agitation. To draw to larger tins, or wooden packages, the temperature should be around 125 to 130 degrees Fahr., and for tierces from 105 to 110 degrees Fahr.

SACCHARIN NOT SUGAR SUBSTITUTE.

The use of saccharin in foods is regarded as an adulteration under the Food and Drugs Act, according to a statement issued this week by the United States Department of Agriculture. The department had been asked by various interests to reverse, or at least to reconsider, the position which it took in 1911 upon the use of saccharin in food brought under the jurisdiction of the Federal Food and Drugs Act.

This position in effect was that investigation had shown that the continued use of saccharin for a long time, in quantities over three-tenths of a gram a day, is likely to impair digestion, and that the addition of saccharin for cane sugar and other forms of sugar reduces the food value of the product and hence

lowers its quality. Therefore, the Secretary of Agriculture declared that he would regard as adulterated under the Food and Drugs Act any foods containing saccharin, which might be brought under the jurisdiction of that law.

The department declares it is aware of no investigations which contribute any more recent evidence pointing to the harmlessness of saccharin. It has therefore declined to reverse its decision, and it has regarded it as unfitting at this time to reopen the question for the reason that a case is now pending in the courts in which the issues are presented clearly. The department will endeavor to press the trial of this case.

KOSHER MARGARINE IN ENGLAND.

Arrangements have been completed for the manufacture of kosher margarine in Hull, England, writes Consul Homer M. Byington. The margarine will be made exclusively of vegetable products and milk, the animal fats in standard margarine being omitted. The milk will be tested and sealed by a rabbi or his nominee, who will also supervise the process of manufacture. The local food committee will issue special licenses to retailers. It is also proposed to manufacture kosher vegetable oil, and these products were expected to be on the market by September 15.

The manufacture of standard margarine in the United Kingdom is reported to have now reached the point where the country may be said to be self-supporting, and not to require imports from abroad. It has been announced that at the end of September the fat ration will be increased from 5 to 6 ounces weekly per capita (margarine 4 ounces and butter 2 ounces), which represents about 75 per cent of the consumption in normal times. Recently the quantity of animal fats permitted to be used in the production of margarine was increased to 20 per cent of the whole, which satisfactorily increases the food value.

SAFETY IN MEAT PACKING.

That the packing industry is one of the least hazardous was demonstrated by a rather remarkable chart exhibited at the recent convention of the National Safety Council in St. Louis. The chart represented a tabulation of the causes and effects of all industrial accidents that came to the attention of the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin during the years 1915, 1916 and 1917.

The chart listed 496 different classes of accidents, according to industry, which caused a total of 40,980 injuries, 517 deaths and the loss of 5,951,838 working days through the incapacitation of workmen. To this enormous total the meat industry contributed only 44 injuries, 1 death and 13,208 lost days of working time.

The tabulation of accidents caused by meat products machinery follows:

Causes.	Total Injuries.	Deaths.	Days Lost.
Sausage grinders	15	..	2,875
Meat choppers	11	..	1,980
Soap pressers	10	..	1,870
Meat products machinery, unclassified ...	8	1	6,385
Total	44	1	13,208

DOES NOT REPRESENT FARMERS.

Of the ten "member organizations" of the National Board of Farm Organizations, which assume to represent millions of farmers at Washington, only three or four amount to much, and they do not include any millions either. The idea that farmers should organize is correct, and the plan to unite the forces of all organizations for the good of all is sound. But the assertion that the present Board of Farm Organizations represents the farmers of America is false, for it does no such thing. It represents them about as the tail wags the dog. There must be more and stronger organizations in this board before it can correctly say that it represents the farmers of this country or any great number of them.—National Stockman and Farmer.

WASTE PRODUCTS

A LESSON IN THRIFT AT THE CHEMICAL EXPOSITION

One thing that impressed those who attended the Fourth National Exposition of Chemical industries, was America's new industry of Reclaiming Waste Products and altho one of our infant industries, nevertheless it has already grown to enormous importance and already yields handsomely in profits.

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A SIGN OF THE TIMES

The Federal Trade Commission gave the meat packers a clean bill of health by dismissing its own charges against them which had alleged the furnishing of unfit meats to army and navy. It is true that it was a grudging exoneration; study of the commission's synopsis of its decision in the Wilson & Co. cases shows that. This is not surprising, since the commission had so deeply committed itself to a hostile attitude toward the packers. But it was an exoneration, nevertheless, and though the press did not herald it as they did the original charges, and the public remains more or less in the dark, yet it goes on record as a vindication.

It becomes more and more apparent that the general public has lost sympathy with the sort of thing which this case typifies. A large section of the daily press actually gave the packers credit for the victory which they achieved in fighting this case. Even a representative of the livestock press, the Chicago Drovers Journal, says that it is one of the

good signs of the times that such muckraking methods are not winning a following so readily as formerly. This paper adds:

"While producers of live stock have their disagreements with the packers they will feel no sympathy, it can be safely stated, with those irresponsible agitators who attempt to climb into public favor by grossly slandering and libeling those great industries which play such an important part in the meat industry and the winning of the war. In fact, hard punishment for such individuals would meet with general approval."

It is not to be expected, of course, that the agitators have surrendered, or even asked for an armistice. So long as there is hope for vote-baiting through such tactics, they will be followed. But the bait does not catch as many fish as formerly.

AFTER THE RETAIL BUTCHERS

Comment has been made upon the fact that the published lists of penalties imposed by the Federal Food Administration for violation of regulations included the names of few meat men or firms. The packing and wholesale trade has been under direction that almost amounted to Government operation. The retail trade has not been under such restriction, with the result that there has been complaint of retail "profiteering" here and there.

In New York City within the past week several hundred retail butchers have been brought before the Federal Food Board charged with violation of the profit limits set on sales of lamb. They were alleged to have exceeded the margins allowed them between what they paid the wholesaler for dressed lambs and what the Food Board considered fair prices to customers for retail cuts. Most of them made no defense, but accepted penalties imposed by the authorities.

Now, there may be two sides to this story. Even in normal times the retailer could not be expected to maintain a rigid differential between cost and selling price on perishable products like meats, the market for which varies from day to day. He considers it both wise and fair to recoup his losses on a high wholesale market by taking advantage of a market slump such as that which occurred in mutton in recent weeks. How otherwise could he maintain his business on an even keel?

But we are under war regulation. The Federal Food Boards publish "fair price" lists, and New York retailers have promised—through committees supposed to represent them—that they would observe these price limits, whether they lost money by it or not. If the retailers' representatives agreed to inadequate profit margins, that was their fault.

The moral to be drawn in this instance would seem to be that the retail meat dealer

should know what it costs him to do business, be able to estimate proper profit margins, and then defend his interests adequately before the authorities. The Federal Food Board in New York has been eminently fair in its attitude toward the trade, and if injustice has been done the authorities cannot be wholly blamed.

FOR TRADE AFTER THE WAR

The time is now ripe for more centralized, concerted work on a programme of economic reconstruction after the war, says a report made public by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. It is the first of a series of reports to be issued on this subject and is devoted to the plans under consideration by other countries, especially as they bear on future foreign-trade developments.

The outstanding fact under observation, states the report, is the recognition in every land and by all statesmen of the problem called "economic reconstruction." But of more immediate importance is the fact that England, France, Italy, Germany, and Austria are making preparations to resume their peaceful economic life, with improved facilities for foreign trade, with a national supervision of the use of natural resources for the benefit of their own citizens, and with assistance from the state.

Attention is called to the achievement of our own Government in preparing for after-war conditions, such as the building and organization of a huge merchant navy backed by large and efficient shipyards and docks, the Webb-Pomerene export trade act authorizing exporters to combine for export trade, and the leeway in foreign trade banking now possessed by the Federal Reserve Board and banking system. All told, there has been a very considerable amount of effective work done looking toward the future, but much remains undone and the Bureau is issuing this analysis of European tendencies as a guide, although calling attention to the fact that each country has its own peculiar problems that it must work out for itself.

In England, judging from present comments on the work of the Committee on Commercial and Industrial Policy after the War, any present attempt to lay down complete and binding policies regarding the future is now recognized as a waste of effort. What is more important is the assembling of facts, taking the basic step to improve our educational, research, and promotive organizations and contributing to clear thinking as to the questions involved.

Sooner or later we must have a definite programme in which work and plans for the future based on known conditions affecting our future may be coordinated. It is felt that the time is now ripe for more centralized, concerted work to that end.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The Macon Packing Company, Macon, Ga., has been opened for operation.

The Barnhard Fertilizer Company, Frankfort, Ky., increased its capital stock from \$100,000 to \$125,000.

Fire damaged the plant of the Murray Meat and Live Stock Company at 2922 South State street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Many improvements have been made to the plant of Wilson & Co., at Sioux Falls, S. D. Capacity has also been increased.

Machinery to prepare peanuts for confectioners' use will be installed by the Industrial Oil Mill at Hearne, Texas.

Plans have been prepared by Bank Bros. Packing Company, Norfolk, Va., for the reconstruction of their plant, which was recently destroyed by fire.

The Modesto Packing Co., Modesto, Cal., is offering stock in the corporation for sale, for the purpose of raising funds to build and equip a modern packinghouse.

Fire destroyed the fertilizer plant of the Wolff Packing Company at Topeka, Kan., with a loss of \$15,000. It is reported that contract has already been awarded for the reconstruction of this building.

Fire caused \$250,000 damage to the Dixie Oil Mill, Little Rock, Ark. The mill had been thoroughly overhauled and remodeled and was expected to start in operation in a short while.

The Bendiksen & Klein Company Inc., New

York, N. Y., has been chartered with a capital stock of \$10,000, to deal in meat, provisions, etc., by John A. Bendikson and Anna E. Perlman, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

M. Sayer & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., to deal in leathers, hides, skins, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by H. W. Sawyer, 408 West 130th street, New York, N. Y., and B. and M. Kimmel, 562 Elton street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

W. G. Herbold, 42 years old, 1944 Cleneay avenue, South Norwood, Cincinnati, Ohio, who was sales manager of the American Cotton Oil Company, died of meningitis at Good Samaritan Hospital. Mr. Herbold is survived by his widow and two sons.

James H. McNeill, 53 years of age, died in Helena, Ark., after a long illness. Mr. McNeill was born in Grenada, Miss., and for seventeen years was manager of the Southern Cotton Oil Company mill at Decatur, Ala. For two years he was manager of the Valley Cotton Oil Company at Memphis, Tenn., and at the time of his death he was the Memphis representative of the Birmingham Oil Mills.

AUGUST OLEOMARGARINE OUTPUT.

Official Government reports of the output of oleomargarine for the month of August, as shown by revenue stamp sales, indicate that the production for that month was 262,278 pounds colored and 19,179,380 pounds uncolored, or a total of 19,441,658 pounds. This was a million pounds more than for the

preceding month, and 1,500,000 pounds less than the same month last year. The past year and a half has seen the greatest production in the history of the industry. Official Government figures, based on stamp sales, showing oleomargarine production in the United States for the past year, are:

	Pounds.
August, 1917	20,932,344
September	28,852,903
October	38,467,191
November	30,567,861
December	34,217,756
January, 1918	31,370,525
February	39,394,468
March	32,737,427
April	20,745,393
May	25,675,446
June	16,588,713
July	18,153,084
August	19,441,658

BOARD OF TRADE HEAD DIES.

A telegram from Chicago announces the death from influenza of A. Stamford White, president of the Chicago Board of Trade. He went to Chicago from Canada in 1882, and became president of the board in 1910, after serving three terms as a director. James A. Patten automatically becomes president of the organization. Mr. White was born in Liverpool, England, in February, 1851. He was a man of large means, and was one of the prime movers in the Boy Scout movement in this country.

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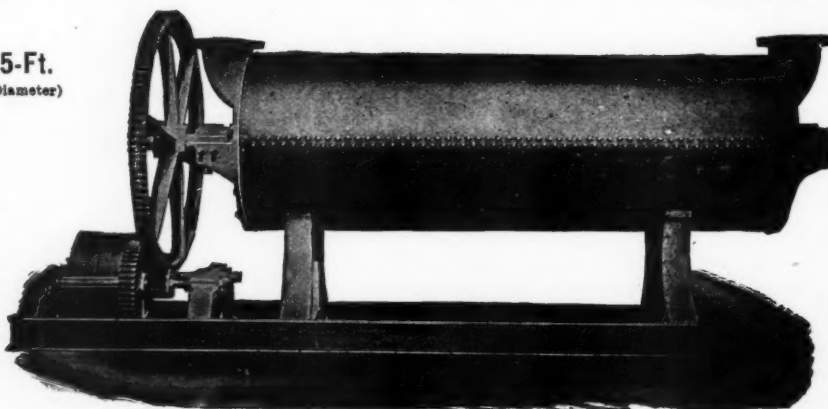
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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Prices Irregular—Trading Quiet—Live Hog Markets Recover—Receipts Heavy—Packing Operations Liberal—Demand Good.

The movement of hogs has continued on a very liberal scale, as shown by the week's receipts. The movement at the leading points for the week shows that the country is moving hogs very freely. Receipts at Chicago have been on a large scale, but there has also been a liberal movement of product out of Chicago. The figures for the past week showed shipments of 28,000,000 lbs. of cut meats and 18,000,000 lbs. of lard, besides 4,000 bbls. of pork. The movement of meats during the past year from Chicago has been on a large scale, but the movement of lard has been somewhat smaller, relatively. The movement of hogs, however, has been so heavy that there is every reason for believing that there will be an accumulation of product, unless there should be an increase in the movement from that point.

The price of hogs during the past week showed another decline, and the average for the week was down to \$17.65, compared with \$18.20 the previous week and \$16.95 a year ago. On some days the price was well down below \$17, but the average price of hogs for the month is expected to hold fairly well around the proposed \$18. From the low point there has been some recovery in values, and it will depend somewhat upon the movement and upon the demand for product whether that price can be maintained.

There has been a material break in prices for cattle, sheep and lambs so that prices are off two to three cents a pound from the high point, which is somewhat in keeping with the decline in hogs, and puts the value of cattle and sheep about in line with that of hogs. This naturally has brought about increased distribution of all products, and it will probably continue to stimulate the movement, particularly for domestic account. The question of exports is one which is more or less mixed, and dependent upon the tonnage supply. The question of tonnage supply is

still somewhat of a problem, for the next few weeks, and this may have considerable effect upon the entire situation. The movement of tonnage from the seaboard is on a liberal scale, but with the present uncertainty as to ships, it is possible that there may be a considerable piling up of product on that account. In line with this, the information has been given out from Washington that the demand for storage room on account of the army and navy supplies has been such that there is some difficulty in getting cold storage room, and this entire matter has got to be taken up and very carefully considered—as to whether there will be sufficient storage to take care of the requirements of the army and navy and of the export shipments.

The question of the November price of hogs will shortly be decided upon, and it is naturally expected that as much pressure as possible will be brought to bear to make the price low, as the idea of filling up cellars on the basis of recent hog prices is not very attractive to packing interests. On the other hand, the producers are naturally desirous of having the price remain as high as possible, and figuring on this there is a good deal of speculation as to what prices will be fixed. Hogs, under the present movement and the conditions which have prevailed, can decline below \$17, and with the movement which has been seen it is deemed by many that it will be difficult to maintain even a \$17 level if the movement of hogs increases from now on, as is usually the case, and as is expected to be the case this year, with the greater number of hogs in the country. When the heavy packing season comes on it is quite frequently the case that there is difficulty in moving fresh cuts of meats promptly, excepting at a sacrifice in price, and this may be the case this year. Of course, that will mean that the domestic trade will have the advantage of the lower prices, particularly when the movement of cattle and hogs, as well as sheep, is on a heavy scale, and continue to press on the market. Whether this can be absorbed or

not, and taken care of by the packing interests in the way of cured product, so as to keep any heavy pressure off the market, is one of the problems which the trade has before it. Of course, the Food Administration will give the market all the assistance possible, and the export demand, it is believed, will take care of a vast amount of stuff, but it is a question whether the export demand, with the shipping conditions which are ahead of the market for some time, will be able to maintain the price on the basis of the price of hogs, and a question which the trade is trying to decide. As a result of this uncertainty the market for futures has continued irregular, prices moving up and down with a great deal of uncertainty, and the fluctuations from day to day have frequently been the extreme limits, under the present regulations. The price which has prevailed for corn during the entire month of October will naturally mean that hog prices will have to be reduced materially below those which have prevailed during October.

BEEF.—The local market remains quiet and steady. Mess, \$35@36; packet, \$36@37; family, \$40@41; East India, \$58@59.

LARD.—Locally the market was easier, with the weakness in the west. Quoted: City, 25@25½c.; Continental, \$28.25; South America, \$28.65; Brazilian kegs, \$29.65; compounds, 23@24½c. nom.

PORK.—The market is steady and quiet. Quoted: Mess, \$40@41; clear, \$42@50, and family, \$53@55.

SEE PAGE 31 FOR LATER MARKETS

COULDN'T HOLD 18-CENT HOG PRICE.

Hoover Was Right When He Refused to Make an Unqualified Minimum Figure.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from W. G. Press & Co.)

Chicago, October 23, 1918.—History repeats itself, as is customary at this period of the year. Early packing season hog prices are tumbling, and \$18 per 100 lbs., the supposed certified Food Administration minimum price for hogs for the month of October, has proven to be a "will-o-the-wisp." Today's top hogs are selling at \$17.65 per 100, and packing hogs are selling around \$15 per 100.

This is a break of \$4 per 100 in packing hogs and \$3.25 per 100 in prime hogs since (Continued on page 41.)



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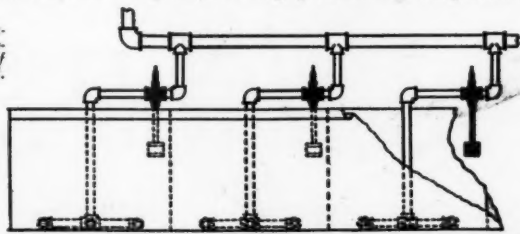
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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The market during the past week has been quiet, with buyers somewhat inclined to hold off, awaiting developments in competing fats. The conditions which have surrounded the markets for cocoanut oil and soya-bean oil have made the market rather slow, particularly as cocoanut oil is so relatively cheap compared with tallow as to make it the lowest-priced soap-stuff on the market, and the demand for tallow has been considerably restricted on that account. There is, of course, a certain amount of demand on account of other requirements which make a fairly steady market for tallow, but with the heavy movement of cattle and large production of tallow at the west there is beginning to be somewhat of a question whether the whole situation in tallows and fats is not likely to undergo a change. The prospect of a very heavy movement of live stock of all kinds for some weeks to come, and possibly months, particularly of hogs, makes a position where the production of animal fats will probably be large, and with the large supplies of vegetable fats in sight and being offered, and the free offerings of cocoanut oil, the situation in tallow is considered to be somewhat uncertain. Quotations for prime city 19½c., and for city specials loose at 20¼c.

OLEO STEARINE.—The market has been firm during the week, but rather quiet; offerings have been light and have been absorbed at slightly advancing prices. The situation continues firm, and there seems to be ample demand to take care of the available supplies. Oleo quoted at 24¼c.

SEE PAGE 31 FOR LATER MARKETS.

OLEO OIL.—Trade is quiet but market firm. Extras are quoted at 28@28½c., according to quality.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Offerings are rather free, and the market weaker with demand lacking. Prices are quoted, 20 cold test, \$3.10@3.15; 30 degrees at \$2.70@2.75, and prime, \$2.25@2.50.

GREASE.—The market is quiet but steady with light offerings. Yellow, 17½@18c.; bone, 18@18½c.; house, \$17½@18c.; brown, 17@17½c.

CORN OIL.—Crude oil continues in slow demand with prices steady. Refined is quiet and quoted at \$1.85 per gallon. Crude is quoted at 17¼@18c. in bbls.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The market is weaker, with a slow consuming demand. The market on the Coast is heavy, with demand inactive and prices quoted at 15½@16c. prompt shipment, sellers' tanks. Spot is quoted at 18@18¼c.

PEANUT OIL.—There is little doing in this market at present. Offerings of crude are small and prices quoted at \$1.37 buyers' tanks. Oriental oil is dull and quoted at 18½@18¾c., sellers' tanks, f.o.b. the Coast. **COCOANUT OIL.**—Demand is quiet and prices steady. Ocean freight rates have been advanced from the Philippines equal, it is stated, to 1½c. a lb. for Manila oil, which goes into effect immediately, and it is reported importers advanced prices to 17c., sellers' tanks, shipment from Manila balance of the year.

PALM OIL.—No new features are reported in this market. Prime red, spot, —, nom.; Lagos, spot, nom.; to arrive, —; palm kernel, 18@18¼c., nom., in bbls.; Nigar, nom.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, October 24, 1918.—Latest quotations on chemical and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74 to 76 per cent. caustic soda, 4½@4¾c. lb.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 4½c. lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, 5¼@5½c. lb.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda, 3c. lb.; 58 per cent. carbonate soda, 2¾@3¼c. lb.; talc, 1¼@2¼c. lb.; silic, \$15@20 per 2,000 lb.; clarified palm oil in casks, none on spot, not quotable; Lagos palm oil in casks, none on spot, not quotable; yellow olive oil, nominal, \$4.50 gal.; Cochin, cocoanut oil, 20@21c. lb.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, 17¼@18c. lb.; cottonseed oil, \$1.65@1.67 gal.; Soya bean oil, 18¼@18½c. lb.; peanut oil, soapmakers' 5 per cent. acidity, \$1.68@1.70 gal.

Prime city tallow, special, 20c. lb.; dynamite glycerine, 58c. lb.; saponified glycerine, 36@37c. lb.; crude soap glycerine, 32@33c. lb.; chemically pure glycerine, 57@58c. lb.; prime packers, grease, 17½@18c. lb.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, October 24, 1918.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, as far as quoted, are:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days.....	4.73
Cable transfers	4.76½
Demand sterling	4.75½
Commercial bills, sight.....	4.75¼
Commercial, 60 days.....	4.72½
Commercial, 90 days.....	4.70½
Paris—	
Commercial, 60 days.....	5.53½
Commercial, sight	5.48¾
Bankers' cables	5.47
Bankers' checks	5.48
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, sight	42½
Commercial, 60 days.....	41½
Bankers' sight	42½
Bankers' cables	42½
Copenhagen—	
Bankers' sight	27.20
Bankers' cables	27.50

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, October 24, 1918.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f.o.b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green: 8@10 lbs. ave., 28¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 28½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 28¼c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 27¾c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 27½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 27¼c. Sweet Pickled: 8@10 lbs. ave., 31c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 30½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 30c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 29½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 29¼c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 29¼c.

Skinned Hams—Green: 14@16 lbs. ave., 30c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 30c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 30c.; 20@22 lbs. ave., 29¾c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 29½c. Sweet Pickled: 14@16 lbs. ave., 30¾c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 30¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 30¾c.; 20@22 lbs. ave., 30½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 30c.

Picnic Hams—Green: 4@6 lbs. ave., 20½c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 19½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 17¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 17½c. Sweet Pickled: 4@6 lbs. ave., 22½c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 21¼c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 19c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 18½c.

Clear Bellies—Green: 6@8 lbs. ave., 38½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 37½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 36½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 34c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 32c. Sweet Pickled: 6@8 lbs. ave., 38½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 37½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 36½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 33½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 32½c.

PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Letter to the National Provisioner from H. C. Zaur.)

New York, October 24, 1918.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 38c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 35c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 34c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 30c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 30c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 30c.; green clear bellies, 8@10 lbs. ave., 36c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 35c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 34c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 34c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 33c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. ave., 35c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 36c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 36c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 34c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 34c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 32c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 32c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 32c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 30c.; city steam lard, 25c. nom.; city dressed hogs, 27½c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 32c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 31c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 30c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 29c.; skinned shoulders, 25c.; boneless butts, 32c.; Boston butts, 29c.; lean trimmings, 22c.; regular trimmings, 20c.; spare ribs, 19c.; neck ribs, 6c.; kidneys, 10c.; tails, 15c.; snouts, 10c.; livers, 4c.; pig tongues, 19c.

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COTTON OIL AND HULL PRICES.

The new plan of the Food Administration adopted a month ago, to meet the deficiency in oil content of cotton seed reported to be found in actual crushing operations by the oil mills, thus affecting the stabilized seed prices, is said to be working out to the general satisfaction of all concerned. The average results of analyses of seed made by the State chemists of samples taken on October 15 made a reduction of seed price necessary in some States, while in others an increase was justified. In still other States the results of analyses showed that the first estimates were so nearly correct that there will be no change in the announced price of seed. These changes are being determined entirely by the Federal Food Administrators in the several States.

The hull situation is causing much anxiety, as there is no demand for hulls east of the River at the stabilized price of \$20 per ton, and their use by the fibre plants is restricted by the limited requirements of the ordinance department for munitions purposes. Certain interests are apparently trying to "bear" the market and force the Food Administration to lower the hull price and relieve the mills of the burden of the congestion in hull storage. It is predicted that something will have to happen soon if the mills are to be saved from heavy loss.

NET WEIGHT OF COTTON MEAL.

Net weight of contents must be marked on cottonseed meal sacks, according to a ruling of the United States Bureau of Chemistry, which enforces the Federal Food and Drugs Act. The notice says:

"The attention of the bureau has been

called to the fact that it is the practice of certain shippers of feedstuffs, especially cottonseed meal, to ship these products in sacks of uniform size without marking the packages to show the net weight of the contents. Cottonseed meal and other feeds in sacks of uniform size are regarded as food in package form within the meaning of section 8 of the Food and Drugs Act, paragraph 3, in the case of food, and should bear a plain and conspicuous statement of the net weight of the contents. This statement may be made by means of a stencil on the sack or by the use of a tag, if firmly affixed, provided in either case that the statement is plain and conspicuous."

PEANUT PRODUCTS USED AS FEED.

The following definitions of peanut by-products are given by the United States Bureau of Chemistry, which enforces the Federal Food and Drugs Act:

The bureau is of the opinion that "peanut oil cake," sometimes designated "peanut cake," is the residue after the extraction of part of the oil by pressure or solvent from peanut kernels.

"Peanut oil meal," sometimes designated "peanut meal," is the ground residue after the extraction of part of the oil from peanut kernels.

"Unhulled peanut oil feed" or "peanut meal and hulls" is the ground residue obtained after extraction of part of the oil from unhulled peanuts.

The foregoing are substantially the definitions tentatively adopted for these products by the Association of Feed Control Officials of the United States at its annual meeting in 1916, and finally adopted by the association at the annual meeting in 1917.

ANALYSES OF IMPORTED OILS.

Characteristics of oils entering Puget Sound ports are given in the following results of analyses, made in the laboratory of I. F. Laucks, at Seattle, for the period from August 1 to October 1, 1918, expressed in percentage of total samples analyzed. For example, in the first table, 50 per cent of the castor samples analyzed contained from 1 to 2 per cent free fatty acids, 50 per cent contained from 2 to 4 per cent free fatty acids, and so on:

FREE FATTY ACIDS.
Per cent.

	-1	1-2	2-4	4-6	6-8	8-10	10+
Vegetable oils:							
Castor	50	50	..	..	..	..	..
Cocanut	..	..	38	44	10	8	..
Cottonseed	..	..	100	..	..	..	..
Hempseed	..	100	..	..	..	..	..
Peanut	43	40	9	1	1	6	..
Perilla	..	100	..	..	..	..	..
Rape refined	100*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rape crude	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sesame	60	40	..	..	..	..	..
Soya bean, pr'd 60	..	20	15	..	5	..	..
Soya bean, extr'd 50	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fish oils:							
Cod liver	75	25	..	..	..	..	..
Dogfish liver	30	35	..	..	28	..	7
Fish, common	..	..	7	20	50	23	..
Herring, Jap'ese	..	..	..	..	100	..	..
Sardine, Japanese	..	100	..	..	..	..	..
Salmon	..	..	..	75	25	..	..
Shark liver	20	60	20	..	..	..	..
Whale	13	6	30	6	10	35	..
Walrus	..	..	..	50	50	..	..
Animal oils:							
Silkworm oil	..	..	..	..	100	..	..

*100% refined rape between 0.1 and 0.28%.

WATER AND DIRT.

	-1	1-2	2-4	4-6	6-8	8+	-0.5	0.5+
Castor*	100	..	..	..	..	..	100	..
Cocanut	78	20	2	..	..	..	95	5
Peanut	100	..	..	..	..	..	100	..
Rape	100	..	..	..	..	..	100	..
Silkworm	100	100	..
Soya bean	75	25	95	5
Whale	62	4	4	8	4	8	92	8

*95% of castor clear, 5% cloudy.

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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is Official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crusher's Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and The Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Market Dull—Trading Quiet—Prices Easier—Cocoanut Offered Rather Freely—Copra Lower—Uncertainty as to Soya-Bean Situation.

The position in the vegetable oil market during the past week has shown an easing tendency and a less active interest in the market. The only offsetting feature in connection with this has been the possibility of some export business, and there have been rumors of demand for cocoanut oil for export during the week. The question of the export business is one which the trade is looking forward to with a very great deal of interest. If permits for export are granted, there is a possibility that the demand upon American supplies of animal and vegetable fats will be very material, as the conditions on the other side are such that supplies are at a minimum, and if there are any possibilities of shipping stuff, the export opportunities will probably be limited only by the ability of the trade to get tonnage facilities. This is a question, however, which is very difficult to answer, and in the present position of the tonnage supply it is thought quite improbable that there will be any large shipments in the immediate future. When the conditions change, as they may in mid-winter or later, the question of the export business is one that will then have

considerable bearing on the entire situation.

Reports from Washington are quite contradictory as to the question of permits. Intimations are made that some large interests feel confident that export business will be permitted, and there are also intimations that refusals have been obtained on a fairly round lot of oil on this account, but there seems to be nothing definitely confirmatory of this, and pending definite developments, the trade is generally disposed to await the announcement.

Advices from the Pacific coast still show considerable uncertainty as to the total amount of oil which was damaged in the Seattle fire. The statements have been somewhat contradictory, and there is a lack of positive information as to what may have been the real case, or the real cause for the fire. There are intimations that there were quite large amounts of oil piled up on docks there waiting to be shipped to eastern markets, and that it may be necessary for eastern buyers to replace this oil. Whether they can do so or not will be a question of transportation, and there have been intimations from the far east that any further shipments would have to be at an advanced price. This has naturally checked all interest in the market, buyers awaiting developments, particularly as the conditions in other oils have not tended to indicate a ris-

ing market. In fact, the quotations for soya-bean have been easier this week, notwithstanding the tremendous loss from the fire, and it is thought that those who met losses may be able to cover from stocks already on hand, indicating that supplies in America were considerably larger than had been anticipated.

The position in cocoanut oil and copra continues dull and heavy; there has been only a limited amount of business during the past week, and this has been quite disappointing in view of the fact that it was thought that many would have to replace purchases of soya-bean oil by buying copra. The supplies seem to be very large, and offerings have been pressed for sale. This has resulted in lower markets for both oil and copra, and offerings for shipment from the far east continue to show that shipments will probably be continued at the present rate or slightly less. It is intimated that there are several cargoes which might be had at not above current rates, and possibly at some concessions, providing firm bids were available. The recessions in copra have naturally made buyers of oil hesitate, and crushers have been uncertain what to do in the copra market, owing to the question of the price of the oil.

The price of cocoanut oil as now quoted makes it practically the lowest priced oil on

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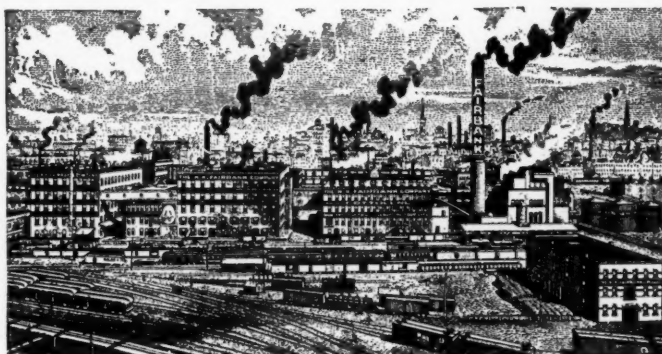
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the market, and if there should be a resumption of large business in soap, there would naturally be a large business in cocoanut oil. The low price makes a very fortunate position in connection with the manufacture of edible products, and the use of cocoanut oil in making margarine and other edible products. Naturally, the price of cocoanut oil is having effect, not only on the price of soyabean, but on the demand for cottonseed oil, and there is some question as to whether there will be sufficient demand to take care of the cottonseed oil production, unless there is a stiffening up in the markets for copra and for cocoanut oil. Whether this is done or not, it is believed, will depend largely on the export demand and the facilities for getting rid of some of the surplus supplies of oil in the country, as the result of the larger crop of cottonseed, and the huge imports of foreign oils. The fact that the production of animal oils the coming winter will probably be very heavy is another feature which is entering into the situation, and causing some hesitation in the demand for forward deliveries.

There seems to be no change in the position of cottonseed oil; reports from the south indicate that picking of cotton is going forward rapidly and that it is being freely moved to the gins. There have been some reports to the effect that ginners were finding difficulty in moving seed, but this has not been general. The long, pleasant fall has resulted in enlarging crop estimates, and it is now believed that the crop will be in excess of the last Government estimate—how much in excess will depend, of course, upon the date of killing frost. Closing prices, Saturday, Oct. 19, 1918.—Holiday.

Closing prices Monday, Oct. 21, 1918.—
Prime crude, S. E., \$17.50, sales.

Closing prices Tuesday, Oct. 22, 1918.—
Prime crude, S. E., \$17.50, sales.

Closing prices Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1918.—
Prime crude, S. E., \$17.50, sales.

Closing prices Thursday, Oct. 24, 1918.—
Prime crude, S. E., \$17.50, sales.

SEE PAGE 31 FOR LATER MARKETS.



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**PEANUT AND COTTONSEED OILS**

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*Shipped in barrels and our own tank-cars—
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SALE PRICES FOR COTTON MEAL.

The Cotton Seed Division of the Food Administration announces that regulations permit mills in Texas to sell cottonseed cake or

meal through a broker at \$57.25 when the seller pays brokerage. Dealers paying \$57.25 may resell at \$58.25; other prices are figured accordingly.

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SEED PRICES BASED ON YIELDS.

The War Service Committee of the Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association at Washington, through Secretary L. N. Geldert, gives the following recent information concerning the stabilization of seed prices:

Following the stabilization of the cottonseed crushing industry early in September by the United States Food Administration, based on agreed prices for products and a fixed operating spread for the mills, and the resulting determination of seed prices in the various cotton states by the Federal Food Administrators in those states, it was found that, in Arkansas and Louisiana and in some of the states east of the Mississippi River, reports indicated that the oil content was proving to be much lower than the basic oil yields announced.

In order to give just relief to the mills, the Food Administration on September 30 gave the Food Administrators in those states the alternative of retaining the original basic figures as satisfactory, or of having samples of seed selected from each county on the 1st and 15th of each month, and analyzed by or under the direction of the state chemists, and thus determining twice a month the seed price that should prevail. The same basic value of \$70 for seed yielding 41 gallons of oil, that was the foundation of the scheme of stabilization as recommended by the organization of producers, was insisted upon in the proposed plan of seed price determination by analysis.

At this writing the situation in the various states briefly is as follows:

Alabama: Analyses of samples made last week showed no material difference from the basic yield in force and no change of price was necessary. Mills generally have accepted results.

Arkansas: Pending the results of analysis the Food Administrator, based on proofs submitted by the mills, announced new seed prices in the five zones as follows: 1, \$70; 2 and 3, \$69; 4 and 5, \$67.

Georgia: Results of analyses justified no change in price and mills accepted the verdict.

Louisiana: State Administrator, based on proofs submitted by the mills, announced new prices, pending official analyses, by zones as follows: 1, \$72; 2, \$68; 3, \$65.

Mississippi: State Food Administrator gave temporary relief pending official analyses by naming new prices by zones as follows: 1, \$71; 2, \$68.

North Carolina: It was elected to operate on the basic yields, first announced, after a rearrangement of counties was made between the two zones of the state.

South Carolina: Results of official analyses did not justify a change of price and the mills continue to operate as before.

Tennessee: Based on results of official analyses, the State Administrator announced new price of \$69.

In Arizona the original two zones have been changed to one, with one seed price of \$66.

RATES ON COTTONSEED MEAL FEEDS.

This important announcement comes from the Interstate Traffic Committee regarding cottonseed meal rates:

To Members of the Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association and Others:

For the last six or eight months your Traffic Committee has been in active correspondence with the Southern Weighing and Inspection Bureau, the Southern Classification Committee and the Southern Freight Traffic Committee, with respect to the classification and rating of the so-called cottonseed meal feeds, which are composed of absolutely nothing but cottonseed meal and ground cottonseed hulls; in other words, the mixture being nothing more nor less than a low-grade cottonseed meal.

As the requirements of some of the states necessitate the tagging and invoicing of such shipments as feed, the Southern Classification Committee and the carriers individually took the position the shipments were properly ratable as feed and were applying Class "D" rates thereon. This has reference solely to the territory east of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio and Potomac rivers.

It is with pleasure we are able to advise we have finally succeeded in getting the Southern Freight Traffic Committee to view the matter in the proper light, and said committee has instructed the Southern Classification Committee to correct its classification, also the state classifications and individual tariffs be corrected to provide for the application of cottonseed meal rates on shipments described as cottonseed meal and ground cot-

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CALCUTTA PATNA RICE NO. 1
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CHINA BEANS

MARU-UZURA—CRANBERRY ROUND
CHUNAGA-UZURA—MEDIUM SPECKLED
CHUFUKU—WHITE FLAT
DAIFUKU—LARGE BUTTER
DAINAGON—MEDIUM BABY RED
KOTENASHI—PEA BEANS
KUMAMOTO—WHITE KIDNEY
KINTOKI—LARGE RED
MUROINGEN—MEDIUM BUTTER
NAGAUZURA—LONG SPECKLED
OHTENASHI—MEDIUM PEA BEANS
PEA BEANS
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tonseed hulls, mixed, which description includes, of course, the so-called cottonseed meal feeds, such as "Buco Feed," "Milco Feed," "Columbia Feed," etc.

In order that the traffic may be properly entitled to cottonseed meal rates, the tags which are attached to the sacks must have printed across the top of same or stamped across the face, in extra large letters, the following description: "Cottonseed Meal and Hulls Mixed." The bills of lading should describe the traffic as "Cottonseed Meal and Ground Cottonseed Hulls Mixed." If the tags are not printed or stamped in accordance with the above, and the bills of lading not taken out as indicated, the shipments will be rated as ordinary mixed feed, namely Class "D."

Authority has been extended by the U. S. Railroad Administration, Washington, to make this provision in the various classifications and tariffs on one day's notice, but just when it will become effective on all the lines in the Southeast we, of course, are not in a position to say, but there should not be any undue delay.

R. A. P. WALKER,
Chairman, Traffic Committee.

COTTON OIL FOR EDIBLE PURPOSES.

The United States Food Administration at Washington has sent the following notice to all cotton oil mills:

"Apparently, there will be not only an active demand but a necessity for edible purposes for all cotton oil produced. Therefore, we would be obliged if you would inform the mills of your state that we request them to make no sales of cottonseed oil to any one for other than edible purposes without special permission from the Food Administration. We, of course, recognize the fact that at times certain qualities of oil are produced that are not very desirable for edible purposes."

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REASONABLE PRICES
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PROMPT SHIPMENT

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No dead bodies found on the premises, because the Rodents after taking Rid-of-Rats will run until death if an avenue of escape is left open. Millions are using it. Thousands of unsolicited testimonials from all trades and farmers. Patented and in use over six years. Price, \$1.00 per lb. in bulk, or \$1.80 per dozen 15c. boxes. If not carried by your dealer write direct to the Patentees and Sole Manufacturers.

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ROGERS BROWN IN NEW OFFICES.

Rogers Brown & Co., importers and exporters, with headquarters in Seattle, announce that after November 1, 1918, the address of the New York office will be changed from 1916 Corn Exchange Bank Building to 44 Cedar street, New York. The phenomenal

growth of the business in New York made necessary immediate addition to the working force, and the New Branch now has 1,100 square feet on the 14th floor at the same address.

Watch page 48 for business chances.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—The new prices for the next quarter as fixed by the Price Fixing Committee held the attention of the trade. The prices show a reduction of 1c. for the months of November and December and a reduction of 2c. for January. The packers, as yet, it is understood, are not in a position to sell anything, and won't be until they receive certain lists specifying which tanners are entitled to certain selection and the quantities thereof. As soon as this list is available some trading will immediately follow. At present time the market is quiet with no sales going through and nothing offered. In small packer hides the same general conditions prevail as in large packer circles.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The principal item of interest in this market is the fact that the Price Fixing Committee of the War Industries Board failed to arrive at a decision on prices and that all matters pertaining to prices, etc., are held over until the meeting which is appointed to be held at 10 o'clock Friday. There is a very strong element representing the country hide men who are holding out for the same prices on country hides as for packers, but at the meeting comparative value of country with packers was not conceded by many others present and the entire question will be threshed out. The market as a whole is quiet and featureless. No new trading is reported and many of the local dealers claim they have nothing to offer. Receipts from country points are very light and there is a good general demand for all varieties. Many of the Chicago dealers are busy making deliveries on old sales and owing to the slowness of receipts are not anxious to sell for future delivery. There is a good demand for heavy steers. All weight hides from the originating points are quoted steady at about 19@20½c. delivered basis as to qualities and sections. Heavy steers here are valued at 23@24c. as to dates; heavy cows are quoted at 21@23c. nominal; buffs are quoted at 20¼@21c. as to sections, and extremes at 21¼@22c. nominal. Branded hides and bulls are quoted at 17c. last paid, and glue hides are quoted at 13@14c. nominal. Northwestern hides quiet. Minneapolis market is about sold out at maximum levels. Collections are small and no new offerings are noted. Heavy hides over 60 lbs. are quoted up to 22c. asked; buffs are quoted at 20¼c., and extremes at 21¼c. Bulls recently brought 17c.; calfskins are selling about 38c. for mixed qualities; kipskins lately realized 23¼c. for country lots and 27c. for cities; horse hides are quoted unchanged at \$6.50@7 flat nominal.

CALFSKINS.—The market continues to rule firm and there is a fairly good demand for about everything with the exception of Southern tick stock. In well posted circles it is stated that some slight shading would be done on the Southern lots which comprise about three-fourths of the offerings. First salted city calfskins are strong and wanted at 44c., with supplies scarce and collections limited. Resalted city calfskins are quoted at 41½@41¾c.; country goods quoted at 34c., and mixed lots of city and country varieties at 38@40c., last paid as to percentages. Deacons are quoted at \$2.50 and light calf at \$2.70 for the country varieties, while cities are quoted at 60c. premium. Kipskins are quoted unchanged at 23¼@24c. nominal for country runs, as to sections; resalted city skins quoted at 25¼c., and first salted city and packer skins quoted at the last sale rate of 27c.

HORSEHIDES unchanged. Stocks are small and demand seems urgent. Country run of hides quoted at \$6.50@7, and city lots up to \$7.50 for best renderers. Ponies and glues quoted at half rates, with coltskins at \$1.

SHEEP PELTS steady but quiet. Further offerings of sheepskins at less money fail to attract pullers, who are still faced with labor shortage due to scarcity and epidemics, and consequently have plenty of supplies from former purchases still unworked up. Packers are offering spring shearlings at \$2.50@2.60 in current and earlier take-off, and fall clips are offered out in connection with lambskins at \$3.50@3.60 without attracting attention. Available stocks now of fair size. Dry western pelts quoted unchanged at 50@55c. as to qualities; outside for light weight Montanas; most business about 52½c.

New York.

PACKER HIDES.—Market is quiet and the trade generally is waiting for the list specifying which tanners are entitled to certain lots, etc. The list and requirements have been carefully made up and it is understood that tanners will not be allowed to have any surplus hides on hand and that certain varieties only can be used for specified leathers. As noted, the price fixing committee of the War Industries Board agreed on fixed prices for the next quarter. These prices show a reduction of 1c. for November and December and 2c. for January hides from present maximums of August, September and October. In small packer hides interests naturally follow those of the larger packers, and nearby small packers are closely watching events. The local market is quiet and closely sold up and ahead for the next quarter at the new maximum

prices. A little trading has been effected at outside points. A sale was made of 1,000 present period native steers and 1,200 present period native cows at maximum prices. Another packer sold 1,000 October steers, cows and bulls at new maximums.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The entire trade is deeply interested in the outcome of the price fixing meeting in Washington. There is much discussion going on as regards the attitude of the country hide men as represented by Governor Stuart, of Virginia, in holding out for the same prices on country hides as for packers. In most well-informed circles this stand is more or less ridiculed, and the general belief is that the arguments of the cattlemen will not carry weight. There is still a very strong demand for nearly all varieties and full maximum prices are obtained on all lots. A car of middle west hides sold at 22c. for extremes and 21c. for buffs. A car of western heavy cows also sold at 23c. Southern are quiet and unchanged. New York State and New England all weights are firm for present period stock.

CALFSKINS.—There is a very good demand for skins at outside points, and several lots of mixed cities sold at \$3.80, \$4.80 and \$5.80. Philadelphia reports one lot of mixed cities available with deals pending at \$3.75 basis. New York cities are in small supply and steady at full maximum prices of \$4, \$5, \$6.

DRY HIDES.—The market is practically unchanged and it is generally understood that no changes of any account, if any, at all, will be made in foreign dry hides before the first of the year. Interest still centers in certain holdings of good quality common variety hides such as Bogotas, etc. Importers are asking full maximum prices, but it is known that buyers' ideas are not over last paid prices which were 1c. under maximum rates. Inquiries are noted for Peruvian hides with recent sales made of flint Peruvians at 1c. under the maximum for 18 lb. average.

WET SALTED HIDES.—No action was taken by the price fixing committee on River Plate frigorifico hides and this matter is held up awaiting action of the Allied governments. Spot market is quiet owing to limited supplies. Recent sales of Rio Janeiro were made at 16c. and there are about 25,000 more hides available.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of provisions for the week ending October 19, 1918, are reported as follows:

To—	PORK, BBLs.		
	Week ended Oct. 19, 1918.	Week ended Oct. 20, 1917.	From Nov. 1, '17, to Oct. 19, 1918.
United Kingdom...	782
Continent	15	.....
So. & Cen. Am.	5,808
West Indies	14,646
Br. No. Am. Col.	10,076
Other countries...	1,048
Total	15	32,360

BACON AND HAMS, LBS.			
United Kingdom...	2,445,000	4,099,000	474,381,000
Continent .....	.....	600,000	212,286,000
So. & Cen. Am. ....	.....	.....	1,100,000
West Indies .....	.....	.....	11,082,000
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	.....	.....	210,000
Other countries...	.....	.....	2,327,000
Total	2,445,000	4,698,000	701,385,000

LARD, LBS.			
United Kingdom...	1,070,000	.....	169,295,000
Continent .....	.....	283,000	147,856,000
So. & Cen. Am. ....	.....	.....	1,606,000
West Indies .....	.....	.....	16,077,000
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	.....	.....	181,000
Other countries...	.....	.....	633,000
Total	1,070,000	283,000	335,648,000

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	2,445,000	.....	1,070,000
Total week	2,445,000	2,445,000	1,070,000
Previous week	2,198,000	.....	2,592,000
Two weeks ago...	3,617	3,823,000	2,582,000
Cor. week, 1917...	15	4,028,000	283,000

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

From Nov. 1, '17, to Oct. 19, '18.			
	Same time last year.	Changes.	
Pork, lbs.	6,472,000	11,058,000	Dec. 4,586,000
Bacon & hams ..	.....	.....	.....
lbs.	701,385,000	643,234,000	Inc. 58,151,000
Lard, lbs.	335,648,000	309,765,000	Inc. 25,883,000

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BUFFALO, N. Y.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the National Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, October 23.

Generally speaking the steer market is \$1 higher than the low spot a week ago. The supply of natives is somewhat lighter than a week ago, especially at the western markets as well as St. Louis and the trade is up 25c. this week and, as stated above, is about \$1 higher than the low spot. Topnotch steers are quotable up to \$19.40, with the bulk of the finished beeves selling from \$18.25@19; good to choice grades, \$17.25@18.25; medium to good kinds, \$16@17.25; fair to medium, \$14@16; lightweight grassy killers, \$11@13, with cheap little undesirable cattle down to \$7.50@9.

Choice yearlings, either steers or heifers, are the center of attraction because of their scarcity and readily command from 12@15c., with a few fancy yearlings as high as 17c., and, true to our prediction, a decisive reaction has taken place in the butcher-stuff trade and choice cows and fat heifers selling from \$10.50@11.50, with fancy kinds higher, are up 75c.@1 compared to the low spot in the trade a week ago. Medium to good butcher cows and heifers selling from \$8.50@9.50, and fair beef cows selling from \$7.25@8.25 show 50c. recovery, while little off-colored heifers that are thin in flesh, and cutter cows selling from \$6.25@6.75, show only 25c. improvement, as the latter mentioned kinds have been in liberal supply. The receipts include plenty of little trashy cattle, steers, bulls and heifers, that are selling from \$5.75@6 for canner purposes, and scads of canner cows, good, bad and indifferent, which are selling from \$5.50@6, while stock cows command from \$6.75@7.75, and a pretty good class of stock heifers from \$7.50@8, while medium kinds are bringing from \$6.75@7.25, and on stocker stuff the recent decline has been regained. Bulls have reacted 25c. from the low point, excepting on common light grades, and fat bulls selling from \$9@11.50 are best sellers comparatively. Beefy bulls, a little better than bolognas, are selling from \$8@8.75, heavy bolognas from \$7.25@7.75, and light bulls all the way from \$6@7. The calf trade shows better tone. Choice light vealers are up 25c. and are selling from \$16@16.25. Strongweight 160@200-lb. calves are poorest sellers relatively and are bringing from \$10@13, according to quality and fat. There is a right decent demand for fat, heavy calves, selling from \$8@10, and also for the medium fleshed calves selling from \$6.50@7.50, but there is a heavy supply of trashy tailend calves weighing from 250 to 300 lbs. which have to sell for canner purposes all the way from \$5.50@6.50.

Evolution from the almost prohibitive prices at which hogs sold all summer and during the early fall to whatever may be decided upon as the proper winter basis was naturally bound to result in unsteady markets while the change was taking place; also, the great scarcity of good hogs and abundance of heavy packing and commoner grades has made the maintenance of an \$18 minimum practically impossible, unless the packers can be assured of an outlet at satisfactory prices for the common and heavier cuts, which, as we understand, have not been included in Government contracts in the past. Good hogs are selling readily, even though the price is being lowered steadily from day to day, but the common undesirables are almost unsalable, a heavy carry-over from day to day adding to the discomfort of the situation. Wednesday's trade showed 25c. further decline on good hogs and choice hogs sold largely from \$16.75@17.50, with extreme top \$17.60; good mixed, \$16@16.50; good packing grades, \$14.75@15.50, and while heavy packing are

(Continued on page 33.)

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., Oct. 22.

Cattle receipts at this market for the week ending today total 33,000, rather a light run as compared with other central and western markets. Steer offerings, both in natives and western, have been particularly light, and with the light run there is also a most noticeable lack in quality. On Monday and Tuesday of this week prices have taken a very marked upturn; on good killing steers the advance is a full dollar over Tuesday of last week, which was the low time. There are instances of still greater advance than this. We did not have a single load of choice or prime steers during the week. The top was \$16.75, which was paid for some 1,253-pound Illinois fed steers. The rank and file of the native steers went to scale at \$11.00@15.00 per hundred weight. Kansas and Oklahoma cattle, for the best weighty kinds, sold for \$11.00@13.00, with the fair to good ones at \$8.50@10.50. The same steers at this writing would sell in all grades from 75c. to \$1.00 higher. In butcher cattle the best steers and heifers ranged from \$11.00@13.50, and these are likewise a full dollar higher at this writing. Very fair butcher cows move at \$7.00@8.00, with good kinds with weight at \$8.50@10.00. The same grades are now quoted at 50c. to 75c. higher, while choice beef cows are quoted up to \$12.00 or better. During the latter part of last week stockers and feeders could be bought at bargain prices. Choice feeder steers, 900 pounds and up, sold at \$11.00@11.50, but this class on Monday and Tuesday of this week has shown the same advance as in slaughter cattle.

Hog receipts amount to 55,000 for the week. There is very little change in the quality of the run. While it is true we are receiving a few good hogs the majority of them are light and there are a great many pigs among them. We are receiving quite a few good corn-fed hogs from Mississippi. They are well finished, firm fleshed animals, and are selling well to the top of the market. Prices this week have taken a decided slump and at this writing we are 75c. to 90c. under a week ago. Today's quotations: Mixed and butchers, \$16.75@17.50; good heavies, \$17.40@17.50; rough, \$15.00@15.50; light, \$16.50@17.20; pigs, \$14.25@16.00; bulk, \$16.80@17.45.

Sheep and lamb receipts total 12,000 for the week. The market for the entire period has been steady with a stronger tendency. Most of the mutton sheep are selling around \$9.50, with the commoner grades bringing around \$9.00; choppers, \$7.90@8.25. Best lambs are quoted at \$15.50 and would probably bring a little more money if strictly prime. Fair to medium to good lambs range from \$15.00@15.25. Best breeding ewes are in extra demand, and if we were receiving any would sell at strong prices.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Oct. 22.

Cattle receipts today were 23,000 head, lightest Tuesday in several weeks; market steady to 15c. higher; top, \$15.75. Hog supply was 16,000; market steady to strong; top, \$17.50. Sheep and lamb receipts 17,000; market 15c. to 25c. higher; western lambs, \$15.60.

Buyers were looking for prime steers and they would have paid \$19.25 for the right kind. They claim their steers are costing 50c. to \$1.00 per hundred more this week, but salesmen will not concede that the advance is more than 15c. or 25c. on steers above the

close last week. Short fed steers are selling at \$12.00@17.00, and grass steers \$10.00@14.00, with some competition from feeder buyers this week on all weights. Colorado is sending heavy shipments, some of them forwarded from Denver, after trying out that market. Sales here this week at \$11.00@12.00; Oklahoma grass steers, \$7.75@11.50. Cows sold barely steady today at the bottom of recent heavy declines; cows at \$6.50@9.00; canners, \$5.25@6.00. Calves are stronger this week; veals, \$9.00@12.50.

A packer buyer picked up four loads of the best hogs here this morning early at \$17.50, weights on both sides of 250 pounds, and one load of light hogs at \$17.45. Another buyer took two loads at \$17.50, but outside of these few sales were above \$17.25, and bulk of sales ranged from \$16.50@17.25. Good stock pigs are selling at \$15.00@16.50; the supply this week comparatively large and orders for pigs are being filled without delay. Total hog receipts are considerably lighter all around this week, which is regarded as a rebuke from country owners to the buying side for recent heavy losses in prices.

A larger percentage of the supply runs to feeding lambs each week and fat grades are 25c. higher, good western lambs selling at \$15.25@15.60; native lambs, \$13.50@15.25. Fat ewes are firm, best selling at \$9.50. There is a stronger country demand as the end of the range season is close at hand; feeder prices 25c. to 50c. higher, and western feeding lambs, \$12.75@14.00; feeding ewes, \$6.00@7.50; breeders, \$9.00@14.00.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, Omaha, Oct. 22.

The run of cattle has kept up remarkably well during October, and, in fact, has been heavier than anyone looked for. Conditions last week were all of various character, and the combination of peace talk, Spanish influenza, heavy receipts and bad weather were responsible for declines in prices ranging from 50c.@1.00. Practically all grades of cattle sold at the lowest price of the season and tone to the market was decidedly weak. This week there has been a sharp reaction in the trade, although not all of the recent decline has been recovered. Grass beeves are selling from \$10@15.00, the bulk around \$11.50@13.00. Cows and heifers are going at a spread of \$5.50@11.50; fair to good beef stock at \$7.50@8.50. Veal calves have about held their own at \$8.00@13.50, but bulls, stags, etc., are unevenly lower at \$6.50@9.50.

Although receipts of hogs continue of very moderate proportions, nothing has served to check the downward trend of prices, and the market is fully \$1.00 lower than it was a week ago. No shipping demand of any consequence has appeared, and local packers have been extremely bearish in their views, insisting that with the prospective big run of hogs prices should be even lower than they are now at the beginning of the winter packing season. Apparently the Food Administration tentative price of \$18.00 for hogs during October has been lost sight of, and the trade is wondering how much lower the market will go before the decline is checked. With about 5,000 hogs here today the market was anywhere from 15c.@50c. lower. Prices ranged from \$16.00@17.00.

Conditions surrounding the market for sheep and lambs was extremely bearish last week and prices declined all the way from 50c. to \$1.50. This week, with greatly reduced supplies, the greater part of the big decline was recovered and tone to the trade very much improved. Feeling in the market is still far from bullish and the course of values during the next few weeks will be determined by the size of the receipts. Fat lambs are selling at \$13.00@15.60; yearlings at \$9.00@11.00; wethers at \$8.00@9.50, and ewes at \$7.00@8.25.

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, October 25, 1918.—Market firmer; prime Western, \$25.75@25.85; Middle West, \$25.40@25.50; city steam, 25c.; refined Continent, \$28.25; South American, \$28.65; Brazil, kegs, \$29.65; compound, 23@24¼c.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, October 25, 1918.—Copra fabrique, 377 fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 423 fr.; peanut edible, — fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, October 25, 1918.—(By Cable).—Beef, extra, Indian mess, not quoted; pork, prime mess, not quoted; shoulders, square, 143s. 6d.; New York, 140s.; picnic, 119s.; hams, long, 170s. 6d.; American cut, 167s. 6d.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 153s.; long clear, 151s.; short black, 151s.; bellies, 199s. 6d. Lard, spot prime, 155s. 6d.; American refined, 28-lb. box, 158s. 9d. Lard (Hamburg), nominal. Tallow, prime city, not quoted. New York City special not quoted. Cheese, Canadian finest, white new, 130s. 6d. Tallow, Australian (at London), 72s. 9d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market was firmer with light offers and buying for packers.

Tallow.

The market was stronger with sales reported at the price quoted. City special loose quoted at 20¼c.

Oleo Stearine.

Market quiet and firm. Oleo quoted at 24½c.

Cottonseed Oil.

Trade quiet and featureless.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, October 25.—Hog receipts estimated, 20,000. Left over, 18,872. Markets steady, slow. Cattle receipts, 7,000; sheep, 9,000.

Buffalo, October 25.—Hogs lower; on sale, 4,800, at \$16.75@17.

Kansas City, October 25.—Hogs slow, at \$15.50@17.35.

St. Joseph, October 25.—Hogs slow, at \$15.50@17.55.

Louisville, October 25.—Hogs steady, at \$14.85@16.35.

Sioux City, October 25.—Hogs lower, at \$14.50@17.10.

Indianapolis, October 25.—Hogs slow, at \$16.25@17.10.

Omaha, October 25.—Hogs slow, at \$15@16.90.

Cudahy, October 25.—Hogs, no market.

Detroit, October 25.—Hogs slow, at \$16.50.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to October 25, 1918, show exports from that country were as follows: To England, 26,310 quarters; to the Continent, 12,168 quarters. On orders, 42,900 quarters. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 45,581 quarters; to the Continent, 80,213 quarters; on orders, nothing.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, October 19, 1918, are reported as follows:

Chicago.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	10,678	32,000	30,216
Swift & Co.	7,263	22,500	36,089
Morris & Co.	9,384	7,800	11,740
Wilson & Co.	8,636	16,600	10,068
G. H. Hammond Co.	5,169	12,300	...
Anglo-Amer. Provision Co.	403	9,100	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby.	7,107	...	...
Western Packing & Provision Co. 7,100 hogs; Brennan Packing Co. 5,800 hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co. 6,700 hogs; Miller & Hart, 3,700 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 4,300 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 3,700 hogs; others, 11,700 hogs.			

Kansas City.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	10,860	15,339	4,106
Cudahy Packing Co.	6,772	9,667	8,726
Fowler Packing Co.	1,602	...	...
Morris & Co.	7,678	5,441	3,218
Swift & Co.	11,984	12,929	9,329
Wilson & Co.	9,940	10,961	5,382
Others	977	...	...

St. Louis.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	7,066	5,681	1,390
Swift & Co.	8,211	12,950	1,662
Armour & Co.	8,475	3,390	2,190
East Side Packing Co.	22	3,214	...
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	2,893	...	...
Independent Packing Co.	700	212	1,563
Sartorius Provision Co.	...	390	...
Carondelet Packing Co.	...	191	...
American Packing Co.	48	418	11
Krey Packing Co.	15	2,911	...
Belz Provision Co.	...	732	...
Hell Packing Co.	...	1,048	...

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending October 19, 1918:

CATTLE.	
Chicago	58,317
Kansas City	52,947
Omaha	19,018
East St. Louis	23,520
St. Joseph	11,345
Cudahy	738
Sioux City	7,412
St. Paul	10,935
Fort Worth	37,013
Indianapolis	2,795
New York and Jersey City	8,960
Oklahoma City	7,039

HOGS.	
Chicago	153,571
Kansas City	47,613
Omaha	24,906
East St. Louis	39,870
St. Joseph	17,931
Sioux City	9,878
Cudahy	7,618
Ottumwa	8,116
South St. Paul	23,614
Fort Worth	8,509
Indianapolis	28,302
New York and Jersey City	20,296
Oklahoma City	7,181

SHEEP.	
Chicago	741,140
Kansas City	31,715
Omaha	45,163
East St. Louis	6,613
St. Joseph	15,649
Cudahy	359
Sioux City	7,355
South St. Paul	7,954
Fort Worth	7,723
Indianapolis	357
New York and Jersey City	32,637
Oklahoma City	267

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO OCTOBER 21, 1918.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	5,090	1,859	23,142	7,727
New York	2,189	3,324	3,852	12,509
Central Union	1,681	656	5,643	...
Totals	8,960	5,839	32,637	20,296
Totals last week	9,343	5,509	25,972	18,768

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1918.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	3,000	10,867	1,500
Kansas City	3,000	2,019	...
Omaha	250	2,922	100
St. Louis	...	6,792	...
St. Joseph	500	3,500	100
Sioux City	553	2,064	780
St. Paul	5,400	2,000	17,000
Denver	1,907	...	4,830
Louisville	500	2,300	500
Indianapolis	200	5,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	3,000	700
Cleveland	1,000	2,800	3,900
Buffalo	150	3,000	150
Nashville, Tenn.	100	2,500	...
Portland, Ore.	112	200	...

MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1918.

Chicago	30,000	32,904	30,000
Kansas City	34,000	12,970	17,000
Omaha	9,800	3,964	19,500
St. Louis	8,800	2,368	1,900
St. Joseph	...	4,000	...
Sioux City	5,500	5,000	2,000
St. Paul	12,300	7,000	6,600
Milwaukee	...	1,206	...
Denver	5,900	1,000	11,000
Louisville	2,100	3,000	100
Detroit	...	2,490	...
Wichita	...	386	...
Indianapolis	1,200	7,000	...
Pittsburgh	3,300	6,800	4,000
Cincinnati	2,300	3,040	500
Buffalo	5,000	10,000	10,000
Cleveland	...	6,000	...
Nashville, Tenn.	1,500	3,000	...
Portland, Ore.	1,588	1,936	1,700
New York	4,650	4,380	10,690

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1918.

Chicago	19,000	36,225	19,000
Kansas City	23,000	19,037	17,000
Omaha	11,000	4,732	15,000
St. Louis	6,700	10,081	2,800
St. Joseph	5,500	8,000	5,000
Sioux City	3,000	3,000	1,000
St. Paul	5,100	7,000	6,000
Milwaukee	...	3,131	...
Denver	1,500	900	1,100
Louisville	400	1,800	1,000
Detroit	...	1,170	...
Indianapolis	1,000	10,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	2,500	500
Cincinnati	700	2,613	200
Buffalo	900	10,400	8,000
Cleveland	100	1,000	...
Nashville, Tenn.	100	2,000	...
Portland, Ore.	324	191	54
New York	980	2,530	5,240

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1918.

Chicago	13,000	20,178	20,000
Kansas City	15,000	18,691	8,000
Omaha	5,000	3,963	30,000
St. Louis	6,400	10,138	2,300
St. Joseph	1,800	9,000	4,000
Sioux City	3,500	5,000	1,000
St. Paul	4,400	7,000	1,600
Oklahoma City	2,500	2,000	...
Fort Worth	5,000	1,880	...
Milwaukee	...	13,121	...
Denver	1,900	3,000	1,000
Louisville	300	1,800	100
Detroit	...	2,200	...
Wichita	...	1,240	...
Indianapolis	1,000	11,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	2,000	500
Cincinnati	700	4,200	500
Buffalo	350	3,500	1,400
Cleveland	100	3,000	600
Nashville, Tenn.	300	5,000	...
Portland, Ore.	136	226	...
New York	2,175	3,380	6,800

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1918.

Chicago	16,000	38,000	24,000
Kansas City	6,000	6,000	15,000
Omaha	5,000	5,000	10,000
St. Louis	6,500	11,000	1,700
St. Joseph	2,000	6,000	...
Sioux City	...	5,000	...
St. Paul	...	8,000	...
Oklahoma City	2,000	800	600
Fort Worth	3,000	1,400	200
Milwaukee	...	2,914	...
Louisville	...	3,000	...
Detroit	...	2,370	...
Wichita	...	1,084	...
Indianapolis	...	10,000	...
Cincinnati	...	4,458	...
Cleveland	...	3,000	...
New York	550	2,300	2,520

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1918.

Chicago	7,000	20,000	6,000
Kansas City	2,000	8,000	6,000
Omaha	2,500	5,000	...
St. Louis	3,500	7,500	800
St. Joseph	1,000	4,000	2,000
Sioux City	1,300	4,000	500
St. Paul	4,300	5,000	8,000
Oklahoma City	1,900	1,200	...
Fort Worth	2,500	800	400
Indianapolis	1,000	7,000	500
Denver	1,500	300	11,000

Thomson & Taylor Spice Company

Recleaned Whole and Ground
Spices for Meat Packers

CHICAGO

ILLINOIS

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

ICE NOTES.

Portsmouth, Va.—An ice and cold storage plant will be established at this point by Isaac Fass.

Herman, Wis.—Badger cheese factory, owned by Fred Sette of Iron Ridge, has been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$5,000.

Montgomery, Ala.—The capital stock of the Capital City Creamery Company, has been increased from \$5,000 to \$25,000.

St. Louis, Mo.—The building of an ice plant at 4735 Eastern avenue, at a cost of \$200,000 is contemplated by the Polar Wave Ice & Fuel Company, Grand and Oliver streets.

Bryan, Tex.—Machinery to increase the capacity to 50 tons daily will be installed by the Bryan Ice Company, and other improvements, such as the installation of bottling works, will be made.

BUTTER AND EGGS IN STORAGE.

Cold storage holdings of butter and eggs on October 1, 1918, are reported by the U. S. Bureau of Markets as follows:

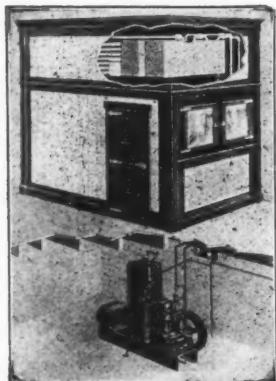
	Total Holdings October 1, 1918		Estimated Holdings, Stor. Not Reported		Total Holdings September 1, 1918	
	Storages Reporting	Quantity	No. of Storages	Quantity	Storages Reporting	Quantity
Case Eggs	498	5,307,372	19	81,401	508	6,235,822
Frozen Eggs	205	14,710,444	7	106,037	212	15,923,458
Creamery Butter	408	87,105,801	19	2,401,227	419	101,693,310
Packing Stock Butter...	170	4,595,157	2	313	163	5,425,955

Comparison of holdings of October 1, 1917, with those of October 1, 1918, including totals for those storages reporting for both years:

	October 1, 1917.		October 1, 1918.		Increase or Decrease.	
	Storages Reporting	Quantity	Storages Reporting	Quantity	Quantity	(Per cent)
Case Eggs	475	5,747,872	5,278,272	—	469,600	— 8.2
Frozen Eggs	185	17,452,547	14,543,359	—	2,909,188	—16.7
Creamery Butter	390	104,926,813	86,253,033	—	18,673,780	—17.8
Packing Stock Butter...	145	3,257,657	3,826,234	+	568,577	+17.5

Your Business Partner

"A DOLLAR saved is a dollar earned." And every dollar spent for Phoenix Refrigeration Equipment is money well invested. A



Phoenix Ice Machine

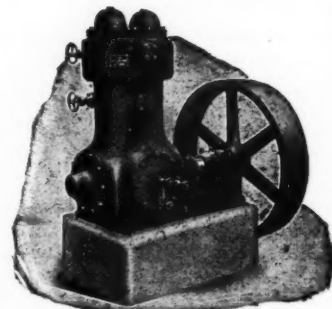
is a dependable business partner that protects your interests, serves you well and saves money for you.

Stock is kept fresh, sweet and salable—your profits are safeguarded and the leakages that eat up profit are prevented. You ought to be fully informed on what Phoenix Refrigeration Equipment can do for you. We have Phoenix Equipment large or small enough to exactly suit your needs—write for illustrated booklet.

THE PHOENIX ICE MACHINE CO.

2709 Church Street, Cleveland, Ohio

Let Us Help You



While your refrigeration troubles of the season are fresh in mind, plan your improvements and alterations for next year. In keeping with the requirements of the times, make your plans more carefully than ever before. Select the necessary refrigerating machinery and apparatus from the complete York Line, and you will make no mistake.

Our plant is now serving the Government, but as soon as an Honorable Discharge is received it will again be at your service. In the meantime our Engineers will gladly assist you with your refrigeration plans for the future.

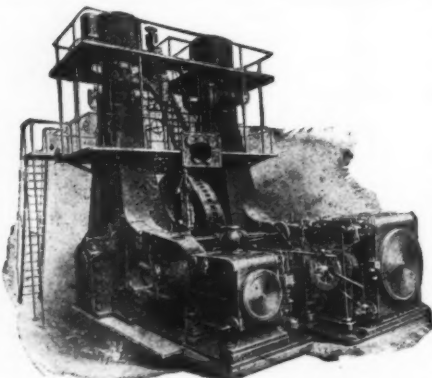
York Service Stations are maintained in all parts of the country. Their Engineers can help YOU, as they have many others.

May we send you the address of our Branch nearest your Plant?

York Manufacturing Co.

(Ice-Making and Refrigerating Machinery Exclusively)

York, Pa.



WHY not operate your Plant with the highest efficiency and economy.

Write us advising what you have been doing and what additions you have contemplated.

Our Engineering corps will advise you impartially the best type of plant for you to install and what you will need to reach the highest efficiency and lowest costs.

Get our New Fitting Catalog

Trick Company
WAYNESBORO, PA. U.S.A.
ICE MACHINERY SUPERIOR SINGLE PLANT

New York, N. Y.

Philadelphia, Pa.

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Dallas, Texas

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Atlanta, Ga.

St. Louis, Mo.

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PURITY IS ESSENTIAL IN AMMONIA

For Refrigerating and Ice Making. Because nothing will reduce the profits of your plant so surely as Ammonia laden with organic impurities.

BOWER BRAND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

is made from pure Aqua Ammonia of our own production, thoroughly refined and purified. Send for Free Book and Calendar.

Henry Bower Chemical Manufacturing Co., 29th Street and Gray's Ferry Road
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Specify Bower Brand Anhydrous Ammonia which can be obtained from the following:

ATLANTA—M. & M. Warehouse Co.
BALTIMORE—Wernig Moving, Hauling & Stge. Co., 100 W. Lombard St.
BOSTON—G. W. Goerner, 40 Central St.
BUFFALO—Keystone Warehouse Co.
CINCINNATI—Pan Handle Storage Warehouse
CLEVELAND—General Cartage & Storage Co.

DETROIT—Brennan Truck Co.
JACKSONVILLE—St. Elmo W. Acosta.
NEWARK—American Oil & Supply Co.
NEW YORK—Roessler & Hasselacher Chemical Co., 100 William St.
NORFOLK—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co., Agency, Cor. Front and First Sts.
PROVIDENCE—Rhode Island Warehouse Co.

PHILADELPHIA—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co.
PITTSBURGH—Penna. Transfer Company, Duquesne Freight Station.
RICHMOND—Bowman Transfer & Stge. Co.
ROCHESTER—Rochester Carting Co.
TOLEDO—Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
WASHINGTON—Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

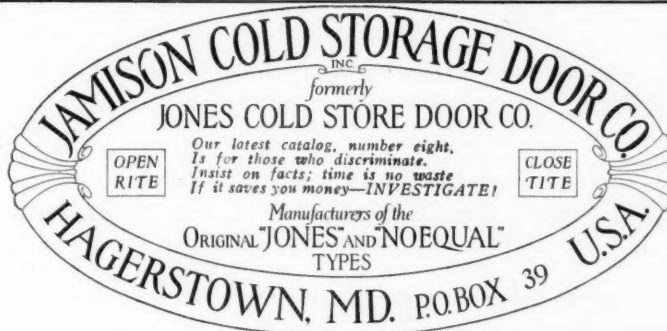
(Continued from page 30.)

quotable nominally from \$14.50@14.75, it was more a question of getting bids on the latter mentioned class than of what they would bring, and another big holdover, combined with prospects of increasing receipts, leads to but one conclusion, namely, still lower prices in the future.

Following the badly wrecked sheep and lamb market of the first days of last week, this branch of the trade has worked into a much firmer channel, with an advance of from \$1.50@2 per cwt. on lambs and 25@50c. on the aged varieties. Early last week feeding lambs of choice quality could be had in abundance at from \$12@12.50 per cwt. Today the same class readily commands \$14@14.50, and although feeding wethers show an advance of no more than 25@50c., the cheaper grades of ewes are more than \$1 per cwt. higher than the average sales of a week ago. While the western supplies are by no means exhausted, we have at the same time no doubt seen the

low time for this season. Quotations range as follows: Westerns—Good to choice lambs, \$16@16.50; fat yearlings, \$12@12.50; fat wethers, \$11@11.50; fat ewes, \$9.50@10; feeding lambs, good to choice, \$14@14.50; feeding lambs, common to medium, \$12@

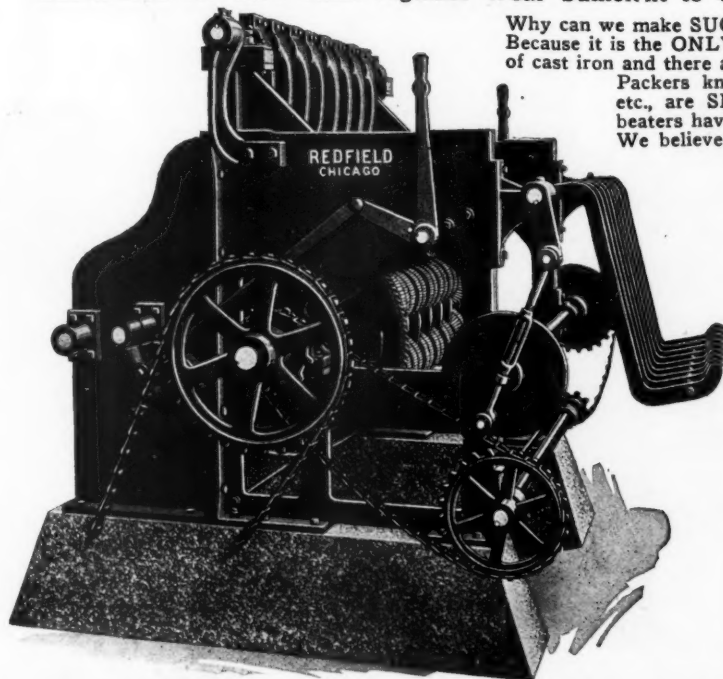
13.50; feeding yearlings, \$11@11.50; feeding wethers, \$10@10.25; feeding ewes, \$7.50@8.50; yearling breeding ewes, \$17@18. Natives—Good to choice lambs, \$15.75@16.25; poor to medium, \$14.50@15; culls, \$10@12; fat ewes, \$9@10; poor to medium ewes, \$8.



REDFIELD CHICAGO METAL RING HOG DEHAIRING MACHINE

PATENTED

Guaranteed for Five Years Against Wear Sufficient to Cause Replacement of Any Part.



Why can we make SUCH a guarantee? Because it is the ONLY Hog Dehairer ever constructed ENTIRELY of cast iron and there are NO parts to wear out.

Packers know that machines built of angle bars, steel, etc., are SHORT LIVED in a packing plant, and belt beaters have proven a nuisance and very expensive.

We believe in the exclusive use of CAST IRON around packing houses, where practicable. REDFIELD DEHAIRER is ALL CAST IRON.

The cut illustrates our No. 2-A machine with automatic power tub throw-out and hand discharge.

From 50 to 350 hogs per hour may be cleaned perfectly with this machine.

A slight pull of the hand lever discharges the hog. Built also with automatic feed and discharge when the maximum capacity is required.

Floor space 4' 9" x 7' 0", horse power 7½, weight 7,000 pounds.

NO BEATERS to replace. NOTHING to WEAR OUT and the corrugated cast iron scraping rings do not bruise nor mar the skin, yet they positively remove the scurf.

A Master Mechanic of one of the largest packing houses in the country has stated, "There is NO MACHINE ON THE MARKET today which turns out as CLEAN hogs as your machine and the work it does on the heads is WONDERFUL."

Machines now in use in United States, Canada and Australia.

Write for prices, copies of letters from users and any further information desired.

327 S. LaSalle Street

Redfield Mechanical Company

Chicago

On Spoilage

As Dr. L. M. Tolman, Chief Chemist of Wilson & Company, said in his convention speech on the work of the laboratory in the meat industries, "spoilage is fundamentally due to bacteriological decay or bacteriological decomposition and growth of organisms."

In the recovery of grease and waste waters the fundamental spoilage is caused by free fatty acids.

Why not now install the Ussesa System which prevents the decomposition of the recovered grease because all sediments are continuously and automatically carried off, therefore reducing free fatty acid to a minimum?

USSESA SALES COMPANY, Inc.

220 West 42nd Street, Candler Building New York City, N. Y.

Sole Distributors for the U. S. Sanitary Effluents Separating Apparatus

"BUFFALO" Latest Improved Tilting Mixer

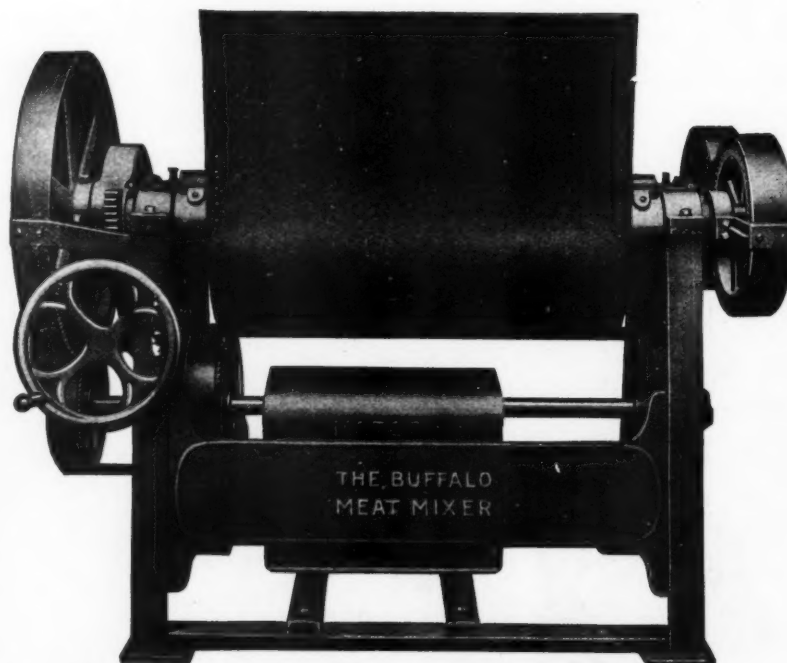
Before purchasing a Mixer, be sure and investigate the merits of the "BUFFALO."

A Strong and powerful machine. Built to last.

Special Mixing Arms. Easy tilting device.

Already adopted as their Standard Mixer by many of our prominent Packers.

Write for New Catalogus.



JOHN E. SMITH'S SONS CO., 50 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y.



"BOSS" U HOG DEHAIRERS

Patents pending in U. S. and other countries.

**SINGLE and
TWIN UNITS**
for any capacity

Excel in
**SIMPLICITY
DURABILITY
EFFICIENCY
ECONOMY**

See "BOSS" Dehairers
in operation and you
will want no others.

Illustration shows CUDAHY BROTHERS' Twin Unit at Cudahy, Wis. 404,000 hogs were cleaned in this machine from December 1st to May 1st. THE SPLENDID RESULTS OBTAINED INDUCED CUDAHYS TO ORDER ANOTHER TWIN UNIT.

**They are Greatest Time
and Labor Savers**

NEW SUPER-SIX "BOSS" U HOG DEHAIRERS

For Higher Speed and Efficiency.

Single or Twin Unit.

New Super-Six Stars with 6 Belt Scrapers revolving between New Super-Six U Bars clean hogs clean of hair and scurf at the capacity required by largest Packers.

The United States Government ordered "BOSS" Jerkless Hog Hoist and "BOSS" U Hog Dehairer for its new plant at Panama.

There's a reason.

Beware of Imitators and Infringers
to avoid being held liable.



The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.

Manufacturers "BOSS" Machines

"BOSS" Grate Hog and Shoat Dehairers CINCINNATI, O.

Chicago Section

Swift & Company's sales of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, October 19, 1918, averaged for domestic beef 16.76 cents per pound.

Quite a few have asked us why we tacked the T.N.T. onto "Jack" Langton. Our answer is, "Wherever he lands, something has gotta move; that's all!"

Morris & Company's two "Four Minute Men," Willis M. Lyman and Wm. S. Walter, have both passed the 100 mark with talks for Uncle Sam. Some talkers!

"The National Provisioner is not only worthy of the trade it represents, but deserves its unequivocal support," vigorously asserted Jack T.N.T. Langton, the St. Louis broker, at the last convention. Thanks, Bro. Langton.

Packers at Chicago were allotted \$11,000,000 as their share of the Fourth Liberty Loan. They subscribed over \$12,000,000, and this did not include the large sums subscribed by them at half a dozen other packing centers. The Stock Yards Liberty Loan Committee included: Ed. F. Swift, chairman; F. Edson White, Thomas E. Wilson, Edward Morris, John F. Jelke, Everett C. Brown, H. D. Oppenheimer, W. C. Cummings, M. A. Traylor and N. B. Higbie, secretary.

GIRLS' DRUM CORPS LED PACKERS.

One of the features of the last day of the packers' convention at Chicago, on the trip to the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, was the music provided by the Girls' Drum

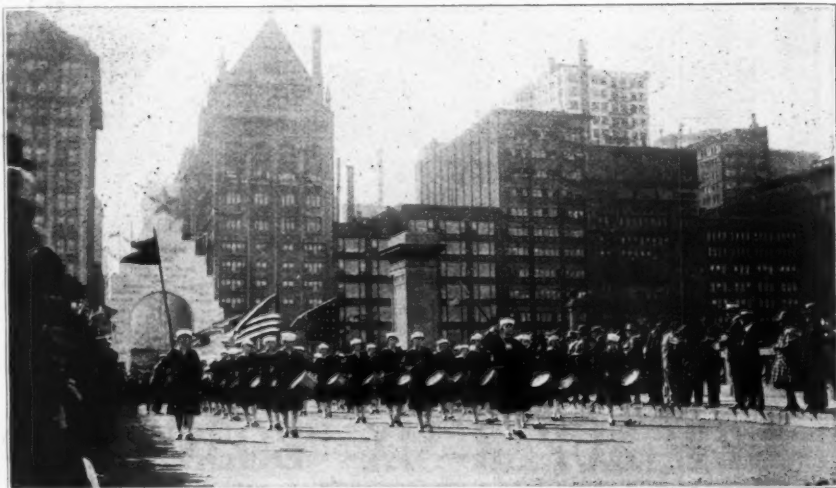
and Bugle Corps from the Armour plant. This drum corps led the packers' party in the march to the station, and at the training camp, and created quite a sensation.

It consists of seventy-two members, who have been efficiently drilled and are making a hit at patriotic rallies in Chicago. The girls meet for practice under the direction of Ed. L. Prescott, a Spanish War veteran, who drills them in the drum and bugle marches and bugle calls used in the Army. Lieutenant Frank G. Schmidt of the Armour Unit Illinois Volunteer Training Corps, is manager and military drill master of the girls' organization. In a recent parade they drew a special

commendation from Captain Moffett of the Great Lakes Training Station.

The girls are attired in sailor suits and white leggings, and march with snap and precision. The girls escort Old Glory in true military style, two of their number bearing rifles as color guards. In the parade on Liberty Loan Day they headed the delegation of Seventh Ward Workers, and were one of the hits of the parade. Their popularity is shown by the fact they were requested as escorts for seven other organizations.

The girls give of their time freely for all patriotic occasions, and are doing what they can stimulate the spirit of patriotism



ARMOUR'S GIRLS' DRUM AND BUGLE CORPS ON PARADE IN CHICAGO.

John Agar Co.

Union Stock Yards CHICAGO, ILL.

Packers and Commission Slaughterers

Beef, Pork and Mutton

Members of the American Meat
Packers' Association

THE STADLER ENGINEERING CO.

ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS

Specialties:
PACKING HOUSES, ABATTOIRS, GARBAGE
REDUCTION PLANTS and COLD
STORAGE WAREHOUSES.

327 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

H. C. GARDNER F. A. LINDBERG GARDNER & LINDBERG ENGINEERS

Mechanical, Electrical, Architectural
civilian Packing Plants, Cold Storage,
manufacturing Plants, Power Installations,
refrigerations.

1134 Marquette Bldg.

CHICAGO

LEON DASHEW

Counselor At Law

320 Broadway, New York

Phones: Worth 2914-5.

References:

Armour and Company	Joseph Stern & Sons,
The Cudahy Packing	Inc.
Co.	Manhattan Veal &
Rosebrock Butter &	Mutton Co.
Egg Co., Inc.	
New York Butchers	United Dressed Beef
Dressed Meat Co.	Co.

PACKERS ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING CO.

WM. H. KNEHANS, Chief Engineer

ABATTOIR PACKING & COLD STORAGE PLANTS

Manhattan Building, Chicago Ill.

Cable Address, Pacapco

H. P. Henschien R. J. McLaren HENSCHEN & McLAREN

Architects

Old Colony Bldg. Chicago, Ill.

**PACKING PLANTS AND COLD STORAGE
CONSTRUCTION.**

**INSULATION
MUST BE GOOD TO OBTAIN
SATISFACTORY RESULTS**

"AND YOU CAN'T BEAT CORK!"

THAS A FACK!—BRACK an MACK

OUR BOOKLET WILL INTEREST YOU.

WRITE
US!

THE UNION INSULATING CO., Great Northern Building, CHICAGO

ANHYDROUS SUPREME AMMONIA

"EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES"



Used by most of the leading packers throughout the United States.

SUPREME means pure, dry, highest quality anhydrous ammonia.

Less power and less coal = less expense.

Better refrigeration and more satisfaction = greater efficiency.

MORRIS & COMPANY

Chicago, Union Stock Yards

CHICAGO PACKING COMPANY

Beef and Pork Packers

Boneless Beef Cuts
Sausage Materials

Commission Slaughterers
U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTION
Correspondence Solicited

UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO

The Independent Packing Co.

41st & Halsted Sts., Chicago, Ill.

Beef, Veal, Mutton and Pork,

Finest and Select Brand

HAMS AND BACON,
SAUSAGE SPECIALTIES,
BOILED HAMS,

Forget-Me-Not PURE LARD

Your Orders Solicited

BONE CRUSHERS



WILLIAMS

Williams Bone Crushers and Grinders are not alone suitable for grinding bone for fertilizer purposes, they are also suitable for crushing bone for glue and case hardening purposes. Every packer having to dispose of his bone whether Green, Raw, or Junk and Steamed bone, will do well to get in touch with Williams.

Williams machines are also suitable for Tankage, Cracklings, Beef Scrap, Oyster and Clam Shells, and any other material found around the packing plant requiring crushing or grinding.

Send for catalog No. 9

THE WILLIAMS PAT. CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.

Works:
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General Sales Dept., Old Colony Bldg.

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67 Second St.
SAN FRANCISCO

W. G. PRESS & CO.

Established 1877
175 W. Jackson Bl'vd, Chicago
PORK, LARD, SHORTRIBS
For Future Delivery
GRAIN Correspondence Solicited STOCKS

WORTHEN, TROTT & SULLIVAN

200 Produce Exchange
New York, N. Y.
successors to M. FRANKFORT, established 1884
BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
OLEO OIL—OLEO STOCK—NEUTRAL LARD—COTTON OIL—OLEO STEARINE
COCOANUT OIL

United States Food Administration License Number G-82951

Watch Page 48 for Business Chances

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Oct. 14.....	32,627	2,712	35,624	54,903
Tuesday, Oct. 15.....	19,028	3,399	28,264	31,979
Wednesday, Oct. 16.....	13,163	1,870	18,923	20,029
Thursday, Oct. 17.....	14,440	10,284	33,898	25,864
Friday, Oct. 18.....	3,921	498	22,453	7,105
Saturday, Oct. 19.....	3,000	200	11,000	1,500
Total for week.....	86,188	10,982	150,162	141,380
Previous week.....	101,392	11,854	135,841	190,144
Year ago.....	102,593	14,630	119,594	96,985
Two years ago.....	77,355	8,567	107,672	128,725

SHIPMENTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Oct. 14.....	3,220	265	561	6,789
Tuesday, Oct. 15.....	4,758	266	653	17,577
Wednesday, Oct. 16.....	6,482	348	293	18,864
Thursday, Oct. 17.....	6,890	235	542	11,684
Friday, Oct. 18.....	6,217	289	1,360	11,721
Saturday, Oct. 19.....	1,000	50	500	2,000
Total for week.....	28,567	1,453	3,900	68,615
Previous week.....	25,832	1,147	3,222	86,121
Year ago.....	30,646	2,147	14,010	43,598
Two years ago.....	20,995	1,208	18,703	49,754

TOTALS FOR YEAR TO DATE.				
	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
Cattle.....	2,829,688	2,360,162	2,360,162	2,360,162
Hogs.....	6,421,550	5,490,678	5,490,678	5,490,678
Sheep.....	3,405,908	2,761,395	2,761,395	2,761,395

Combined receipts at eleven points:				
	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
Week ending October 19, 1918.....	510,000	494,000	494,000	494,000
Previous week.....	494,000	494,000	494,000	494,000
Cor. week, 1917.....	519,000	519,000	519,000	519,000
Cor. week, 1916.....	460,000	460,000	460,000	460,000
Total year to date.....	23,540,000	23,540,000	23,540,000	23,540,000
Same period, 1917.....	20,197,000	20,197,000	20,197,000	20,197,000
Same period, 1916.....	23,312,000	23,312,000	23,312,000	23,312,000
Same period, 1915.....	20,325,000	20,325,000	20,325,000	20,325,000

Combined receipts at seven points for 1917 to Oct. 19, 1918, and the same period a year ago:				
	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
This week.....	358,000	406,000	406,000	406,000
Previous week.....	401,000	410,000	410,000	410,000
Cor. week, 1917.....	368,000	374,000	374,000	374,000
Cor. week, 1916.....	338,000	392,000	392,000	392,000
Cor. week, 1915.....	224,000	320,000	320,000	320,000

TOTALS FOR YEAR TO DATE.				
	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
Cattle.....	9,864,000	10,178,000	9,864,000	9,864,000
Hogs.....	16,490,000	16,490,000	16,490,000	16,490,000
Sheep.....	7,941,000	7,941,000	7,941,000	7,941,000
Cor. week, 1917.....	10,178,000	10,178,000	10,178,000	10,178,000
Cor. week, 1916.....	15,886,000	15,886,000	15,886,000	15,886,000
Cor. week, 1915.....	10,178,000	10,178,000	10,178,000	10,178,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.				
	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
Armour & Co.....	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000
Anglo-American.....	8,100	8,100	8,100	8,100
Swift & Co.....	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500
Hammond Co.....	12,300	12,300	12,300	12,300
Morris & Co.....	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300
Wilson & Co.....	16,600	16,600	16,600	16,600
Boyd-Lunham.....	6,700	6,700	6,700	6,700
Western P. Co.....	7,100	7,100	7,100	7,100
Roberts & Oak.....	4,300	4,300	4,300	4,300
Miller & Hart.....	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700
Independent P. Co.....	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700
Brennan P. Co.....	5,800	5,800	5,800	5,800
Others.....	11,700	11,700	11,700	11,700
Total.....	142,800	142,800	142,800	142,800
Previous week.....	132,700	132,700	132,700	132,700
Year ago.....	109,100	109,100	109,100	109,100

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.				
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$13.85	\$17.65	\$9.75	\$14.60
Previous week.....	14.25	18.20	10.50	15.10
Cor. week, 1917.....	11.30	16.95	11.90	17.50
Cor. week, 1916.....	9.85	9.55	7.50	10.25
Cor. week, 1915.....	8.80	8.60	6.15	8.60
Cor. week, 1914.....	8.90	7.35	5.35	7.60
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.35	7.90	4.55	7.05
Cor. week, 1912.....	7.90	8.60	4.25	7.00
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.65	6.32	3.50	5.50
Cor. week, 1910.....	6.45	8.43	3.95	6.45

CATTLE.				
	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
Choice to prime steers.....	\$17.50@19.40	\$17.50@19.40	\$17.50@19.40	\$17.50@19.40
Good to choice steers.....	15.00@17.50	15.00@17.50	15.00@17.50	15.00@17.50
Plain to good steers.....	8.00@15.00	8.00@15.00	8.00@15.00	8.00@15.00
Yearlings, fair to choice.....	12.50@19.00	12.50@19.00	12.50@19.00	12.50@19.00
Stockers and feeders.....	7.00@13.00	7.00@13.00	7.00@13.00	7.00@13.00
Good to prime cows.....	9.00@14.75	9.00@14.75	9.00@14.75	9.00@14.75
Fair to prime heifers.....	6.60@9.00	6.60@9.00	6.60@9.00	6.60@9.00
Fair to good cows.....	5.00@5.75	5.00@5.75	5.00@5.75	5.00@5.75
Canners.....	5.80@6.60	5.80@6.60	5.80@6.60	5.80@6.60
Cutters.....	7.25@8.00	7.25@8.00	7.25@8.00	7.25@8.00
Bologna bulls.....	8.00@11.00	8.00@11.00	8.00@11.00	8.00@11.00
Butcher bulls.....	8.00@11.00	8.00@11.00	8.00@11.00	8.00@11.00

Heavy calves.....	7.50@10.50
Veal calves.....	15.00@16.25

HOGS.	
Fair to good light.....	\$16.75@17.85
Choice to light butchers.....	17.75@18.00
Medium wt. butchers, 225-260 lbs.....	17.60@18.00
Heavy wt. butchers, 270-350 lbs.....	17.25@17.75
Mixed packers.....	15.50@16.00
Rough packing.....	15.40@15.50
Rough packing.....	14.65@15.10
Pigs, fair to good.....	14.50@15.50
Stags (subject to 70 lbs. dockage).....	15.00@15.50

SHEEP.	
Western lambs.....	\$14.50@16.00
Native lambs, good to choice.....	14.00@15.75
Yearlings.....	9.00@12.00
Wethers, good to choice.....	9.00@11.00
Ewes, fair to choice.....	8.00@10.00
Feeding lambs.....	12.00@14.00

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKETS

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1918.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	
October.....	34.60
November.....	34.87½
January.....	37.50

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	
October.....	25.05
November.....	24.32½
January.....	23.15

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—	
October.....	21.05
November.....	20.75
January.....	20.20

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	
October.....	34.90
November.....	34.90
January.....	37.00

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	
October.....	25.65
November.....	24.42
January.....	23.05

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—	
October.....	21.15
November.....	21.15
January.....	20.05

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1918.	
PORK—(Per bbl.)—	
October.....	35.50
November.....	35.50
January.....	38.25

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	
October.....	25.65
November.....	24.42
January.....	23.05

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—	
October.....	21.15
November.....	21.15
January.....	20.05

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1918.	
PORK—(Per bbl.)—	
October.....	35.50
November.....	35.50
January.....	38.25

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	
October.....	25.65
November.....	24.42
January.....	23.05

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—	
October.....	21.15
November.....	21.15
January.....	20.05

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1918.	
PORK—(Per bbl.)—	
October.....	34.10
November.....	34.10
January.....	37.50

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	
October.....	25.00
November.....	24.12
January.....	23.00

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—	
October.....	20.97
November.....	21.00
January.....	20.25

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1918.	
PORK—(Per bbl.)—	
October.....	35.10
November.....	35.10
January.....	38.75

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	
October.....	24.70
November.....	24.70
January.....	23.05

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—	
October.....	21.25
November.....	21.25
January.....	21.97

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1918.	
PORK—(Per bbl.)—	
October.....	34.10
November.....	34.10
January.....	37.50

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	
October.....	25.00
November.....	24.12
January.....	23.00

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—	
October.....	20.97
November.....	21.00
January.....	20.25

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1918.	
PORK—(Per bbl.)—	
October.....	34.10
November.....	34.10
January.....	37.50

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	
October.....	25.00
November.....	24.12
January.....	23.00

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—	
October.....	20.97
November.....	21.00
January.....	20.25

MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1918.	
PORK—(Per bbl.)—	
October.....	34.10
November.....	34.10
January.....	37.50

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	
October.....	25.00
November.....	24.12
January.....	23.00

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—	
October.....	20.97
November.....	21.00
January.....	20.25

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1918.	
PORK—(Per bbl.)—	
October.....	34.10
November.....	34.10
January.....	37.50

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	
October.....	25.00
November.....	24.12
January.....	23.00

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—	
October.....	20.97
November.....	21.00
January.....	20.25

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1918.	
PORK—(Per bbl.)—	
October.....	34.10
November.....	34.10
January.....	37.50

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—</

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.	
Prime native steers	26
Good native steers	24
Native steers, medium	22
Hedgers, good	17
Cows	13
Hind Quarters, choice	21
Fore Quarters, choice	21

Beef Cuts.	
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.	45
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.	42
Steer Loins, No. 1.	47
Steer Loins, No. 2.	35
Steer Short Loins, No. 1.	50
Steer Short Loins, No. 2.	46
Steer Loin Ends (hips)	32
Steer Loin Ends, No. 2.	30
Cow Short Loins	16
Cow Loin Ends (hips)	17
Cow Loins	23
Striploins, No. 3.	24
Strip Loins, No. 1.	17
Steer Ribs, No. 1.	33
Steer Ribs, No. 2.	28
Cow Ribs, No. 1.	23
Cow Ribs, No. 2.	20
Cow Ribs, No. 3.	14
Rolls	25
Steer Round, No. 1.	24
Steer Round, No. 2.	24
Cow Round	15
Flank Steak	26
Rump Butts	17
Steer Chucks, No. 1.	20
Steer Chucks, No. 2.	19
Cow Chucks	14
Boneless Chucks	19
Steer Plates	18
Medium Plates	17
Briskets, No. 1.	22
Briskets, No. 2.	17
Shoulder Clods	24
Steer Navel Ends	18
Cow Navel Ends	13
Fore Shanks	10
Hind Shanks	8
Hanging Tenderloins	20
Trimming	17

Beef Product.	
Brains, per lb.	10
Hearts	10
Tongues	19
Sweetbreads	28
Ox Tail, per lb.	8
Fresh tripe, plain	8
Fresh tripe, H. C.	9
Livers	9
Kidneys, per lb.	8

Veal.	
Heavy Carcass, Veal	13
Light Carcass	20
Good Carcass	23
Good Saddle	27
Medium Racks	12
Good Racks	18

Veal Product.	
Brains, each	10
Sweetbreads	27
Calf Livers	26

Lamb.	
Medium Lambs	22
Round Dressed Lambs	24
Saddles, Medium	26
R. D. Lamb Pores	20
Lamb Pores, medium	18
R. D. Lamb Saddles	28
Lamb Fries, per lb.	18
Lamb Tongues, each	4
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.	25

Mutton.	
Medium Sheep	16
Good Sheep	18
Medium Saddles	22
Good Saddles	23
Good Pores	12
Medium Racks	10
Mutton Legs	27
Mutton Loins	15
Mutton Stew	10
Sheep Tongues, each	4
Sheep Heads, each	11

Fresh Pork, Etc.	
Dressed Hogs	26
Pork Loins	33
Leaf Lard	30
Tenderloins	44
Spare Ribs	18
Butts	28
Hocks	17
Trimming	21
Extra Lean Trimmings	23
Tails	15
Shouts	10
Pigs' Feet	6
Pigs' Heads	13
Blade Bones	9
Blade Meat	18
Cheek Meat	15
Hog Livers, per lb.	4
Neck Bones	5
Skinned Shoulders	25
Pork Hearts	15
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	9
Pork Tongues	22
Hip Bones	10
Tail Bones	10
Brains	11
Backfat	26
Hams	33
Calas	24
Belles	25

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	19
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	17
Choice Bologna	19
Frankfurters	27
Liver, with beef and pork	17
Tongue and blood	25
Minced Sausage	21
New England Style Luncheon Sausage	25
Prepared Luncheon Sausage	26
Special Compressed Sausage	28
Liberty Luncheon Sausage (Berliner)	24
Oxford Lean Butts	41
Polish Sausage	23
Garlic Sausage	19
Country Smoked Sausage	22
Country Sausage, fresh	28
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	24
Pork Sausage, short link	24
Boneless lean butts in casings	41
Luncheon Roll	27
Deli-catessen Loaf	24
Jellied Roll	—

Summer Sausage.	
D'Arles, new goods	42
Beef casing salami	40
Italian salami (new goods)	43
Holsteiner	32
Metwurst	36
Farmer	38
Cervelat, new	43

Sausage in Brine.	
Bologna, kits	1.95
Bologna, 1/2 @ 1/2	3.20
Pork, link, kits	2.55
Pork, links, 1/2 @ 1/2	4.20
Polish sausage, kits	2.50
Polish sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	4.10
Frankfurts, kits	2.30
Frankfurts, 1/2 @ 1/2	3.80
Blood sausage, kits	1.85
Blood sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	2.70
Liver sausage, kits	1.80
Liver sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	3.00
Head cheese, kits	1.90
Head cheese, 1/2 @ 1/2	3.10

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.	
Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 337-lb. barrels	15.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 300-lb. barrels	15.50
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	18.50
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	—
Pickled Pork Sausage, in 200-lb. barrels	—
Sheep Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	70.50

CANNED MEATS.	
Corned and roast beef, No. 1.	2.25
Corned and roast beef, No. 1.	4.25
Corned and roast beef, No. 2.	8.25
Corned and roast beef, No. 6.	32.00
Corned beef hash, No. 1.	—
Corned beef hash, No. 1.	—
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 1.	—
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 1.	—
Vienna Sausage, No. 1.	—
Vienna Sausage, No. 1.	—

EXTRACT OF BEEF.	
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case	3.50
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case	6.75
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case	12.00
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case	21.00

BARRELLED BEEF AND PORK.	
Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	41.00
Plate beef	40.00
Prime Mess Beef	41.00
Mess Beef	40.00
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	—
Rump Butts	41.00
Mess Pork	50.00
Clear Fat Backs	51.50
Family Back Pork	49.00
Bean Pork	41.00

LARD.	
Pure lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tcs	29
Pure lard	27
Lard, substitute, tcs	24
Lard compounds	24
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	22
Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs	27
Barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/2 c. to 1 c. over tierces	—

BUTTERINE.	
1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chi.	29
cago	31
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	32
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 @ 5 lbs.	33
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs	26
Nut margarine, prints, 1 lb.	30

DRY SALT MEATS.	
(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	31.25
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	31.00
Rib Bellies, 20 @ 25 avg.	30.50
Fat Backs, 10 @ 12 avg.	23.35
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	23.50
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 avg.	23.65
Extra Short Clears	27.35
Extra Short Ribs	27.25
Butts	20.75

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.	
Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	34
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	34
Skinned Hams	32
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	24
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.	26
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	51
Dried Beef Sets	40
Wide, 12 @ 14 avg., and strip, 6 @ 7 avg.	42
Wide, 5 @ 6 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	45
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12 avg., and strip, 4 @ 6 avg.	—
Dried Beef Insides	42

Dried Beef Knuckles	40
Dried Beef Outlets	35
Skinned Boiled Hams	35
Regular Boiled Hams	40
Boiled Calas	37
Cooked Loin Rolls	51
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	37

SAUSAGE CASINGS.	
F. O. B. CHICAGO.	
Beef rounds, per set	14
Beef export rounds	18
Beef middles, per set	26
Beef bungs, per piece	14
Beef weasands	8
Beef bladders, medium	60
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	1.40
Hog casings, f. o. b., extra narrow	—
Hog middles, per set	20
Hog bungs, export	21
Hog bungs, large	15
Hog bungs, medium	11
Hog bungs, narrow	7
Hog stomachs, per piece	10
Imported wide sheep casings	—
Imported medium wide sheep casings	—
Imported medium sheep casings	—

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

FERTILIZERS.	
Dried blood, per unit	7.00 @ 7.05
Hoof meal, per unit	6.40 @ 6.50
Concentrated tankage, ground	6.45 @ 6.55
Ground tankage, 11%	6.70 @ 6.85
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	6.00 @ 6.95
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	6.40 @ 6.45
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%	42.50 @ 45.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	37.50 @ 40.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	31.00 @ 32.00

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.	
Horns, No. 1, per ton	245.00 @ 255.00
Horns, black, per ton	75.00 @ 80.00
Horns, striped, per ton	75.00 @ 80.00
Horns, white, per ton	85.00 @ 90.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs., av. per ton	80.00 @ 85.00
Round shin bones, 35-40 lbs., av. per ton	80.00 @ 85.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs., av. per ton	80.00 @ 85.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs., av. per ton	105.00 @ 170.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	45.00 @ 50.00

LARD.	
Prime, steam, cash	25.87 1/2
Prime, steam, loose	24.67 1/2
Leaf	25.00
Compound	22.50 @ 23.00
Neutral lard	29.00 @ 29.25

STEARINES.	
Prime oleo	24
Tallow	21
Grease, yellow	17 1/2
Grease, A white	20 1/2

OILS.	
Oleo oil, extra	23
Oleo oil, No. 2	27
Oleo stock	34
Lined, per gal.	1.40 @ 1.45
Corn oil, loose	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Soya bean oil, seller tank, f. o. b. coast	15 1/2 @ 16 1/2

TALLOW.	
Edible	20 1/2 @ 21
Prime country	20 @ 20 1/2
Packers' prime, loose	20
Packers' No. 1, loose	19
Packers' No. 2	15 1/2 @ 15 3/4

GREASES.	
White, choice	20
White, "A"	19 1/2
White, "B"	17 1/2
Bone, naphtha extracted	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Crackling	17
House	18 1/2 @ 19 1/2
Yellow	18 1/2 @ 19 1/2
Brown	14 @ 14 1/2
Pigs' foot grease	20 1/2 @ 21
Garbage grease, loose	13
Glycerine, C. P.	35
Glycerine, dynamite	42
Glycerine, crude soap	30
Glycerine, candle	34 1/2

COTTONSEED OILS.	
P. S. Y., loose, Chicago	19 1/2 @ 19 3/4
P. S. Y., soap grade, f. o. b. Texas, nom.	19
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62 @ 65 f. a. Chgo.	7 1/2 @ 8
Soap stock, loose, reg.	5 1/2 f. a. Tex. 4 @ 4 1/2

COOPERAGE.	
Ash pork barrels, black iron hoops	2.10 @ 2.15
Oak pork barrels, black iron hoops	2.20 @ 2.25
Ash pork barrels, galv. iron hoops	2.30 @ 2.35
Red oak lard tierces	3.15 @ 3.20
White oak lard tierces	3.80 @ 3.85
White oak ham tierces	4.00

CURING MATERIALS.	
Refined saltpetre, granulated	27
Refined saltpetre, crystals	31
Double refined nitrate of soda, gran., f. o. b.	—
N. Y. & S. F.	—
Double refined nitrate of soda, crystals	—
Sugar	—
White, clarified	—
Yellow, clarified	—
Plantation, granulated	—

Salt—	
Ashton, in sacks, 224 lbs.	—
Ashton, car lots, per sack	—
English packing, T. H. & Co., car lots, per sack	—
English packing, Cheabire, car lots, per sack	—
English packing, pure dried, vacuum, per sack	—
English packing, Liverpool ground alum, per sack	—
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	5.70
Michigan, medium car lots, per ton	5.70

*Stocks exhausted.

Retail Section

PRICE SIGNS IN MEAT SHOPS.

In the city of Washington, D. C., where the congestion of new population has aggravated the cost-of-living problem, and price regulation has become vitally necessary, the Food Administration authorities have a new plan for checking up retail prices. The system differs from the regular weekly "fair-price list" of flour, eggs, poultry, ham and bacon submitted by the administration to the public through the press to guide the consumers in making purchases of these foodstuffs.

Under the new plan large sign boards bearing the seal of the United States Food Administration will be placed in the meat and provision stalls and stores of dealers of the District. Each store or stall will have a board and on it will be the reasonable price the dealer should charge for cuts of beef, veal, lamb and fresh pork.

To watch closely that dealers adhere to the reasonable profit plan on these commodities, inspectors of the District Food Administration will drop in on them unexpectedly and examine invoices received. After examining invoices the inspectors will compare the price paid by dealers to the wholesaler for the meats with the price being charged the public.

Where there is evidence of a profit beyond a reasonable profit the dealer will be called before the Food Administrator for explanations. By this system of appearing without warning at the establishments of dealers the administration feels confident that the plan to keep down meat prices to that point where profiteering can be eliminated will prove a success.

Under "beef" on the board as prepared by the Food Administration will come the following cuts: Steaks, porterhouse, sirloin, round, rump or bouillon; chuck roasts and steaks, rib roasts, plate and brisket, suet flank, shank, liver and ground meat.

Under the veal caption will be included cut-

lets, loin chops, rib chops, shoulder roasts and chops and breast and stew.

Lambs will include rib chops, loin chops, leg and loin roasts, shoulder roasts and chops and breast and stew.

Under fresh pork will come ham, shoulder, loin roasts and chops, roast and spareribs.

Under the price list is a warning to the trade: "Public must not handle meats."

For several months an attempt has been made to handle the meat situation in an effective manner. The Food Administration had taken care of vegetables, poultry and a few other varieties of foodstuffs. The District Food Administration, in co-operation with the United States Food Administration, considered action with regard to meats, but none was taken until recently. A committee from among the meat and provision dealers was called in and the plan announced by the District Food Administration was evolved.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Fred Laramie will open a meat market in the Palace Theatre Building on Liberty street, Fair Haven, Vt.

The Seymour Public Market, at 13 Main street, Seymour, Conn., has been purchased by Levy & Comen, and will be opened as a meat market.

Fire destroyed the Farmers' Meat Market at Ritzville, Wash.

Joseph Hirst, a meat and grocery dealer at 224 Hobart street, Meriden, Conn., has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy.

Samuel Lowenkopf, a meat dealer, 52 years old, died at his home, Smith street and Dahl avenue, Keasbey, N. J., from influenza.

A. R. Ehnert of Manitowoc, Wis., is preparing to open a meat market in the Butler Building, Peshtigo, Wis.

Martin Goodnature has opened a meat market in Market Square, Berlin, Wis.

Bert Matthews has given up his meat market in Garner, Iowa.

Hassler Brothers have purchased the Angst building, in Enterprise, Kan., and will move their meat market to that location.

Hinds & Conner have opened in the meat business in Houghton, Kan.

V. E. Crocker has succeeded to the meat business of Alt & Crocker, in Wellsville, Kan.

King's Market is moving into the building in Sentinel, Okla., recently occupied by the Lagrone grocery.

The White Star Market has been opened in Nowata, Okla., under the management of J. J. Bryant.

Fred Messersmith has purchased the City Market and Grocery, Davenport, Okla., from W. A. Trumbo.

The Michigan Market Co., Flint, Mich., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$24,000.

C. R. Ford has purchased the butcher shop of J. B. Jones, in Chapman, Neb.

Dan Hall, who recently engaged in the meat business in Wymore, Neb., is closing out.

Max Fedorie has purchased the Merriman Meat Market, Merriman, Neb., from A. W. Pruden.

The Milder Grocery and Meat Market Company, Omaha, Neb., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000.

J. S. Williams has disposed of the City Meat Market, Marlow, Okla., to the old owners, Bates & Stephens.

J. C. Devore has purchased the Palace Meat Market, Supply, Okla.

Libby & Geisel bought the Sanitary Meat Market at Ortonville, Minn.

A. R. Krueger's meat market in Stillwater, Minn., has been damaged by fire.

Martin Mitchell will open a meat market at Wolf Point, Mont.

Gust. Sandell sold out his butcher shop in Gwinner, S. D., to Victor Larson.

Warner & Smith have been succeeded in the meat business at Kimball, S. D., by Jay B. Warner.

The Stearns Lumber Company's grocery and meat market at Odanah, Wis., has been destroyed by fire.

C. R. Vogel sold out his meat business in Mazomanie, Wis., to Henry Linley.

E. C. Buhler sold his meat market in Elkhorn, Wis., to Charles Wales. Fred Stum, Jr., bought a meat market in Cadott, Wis.

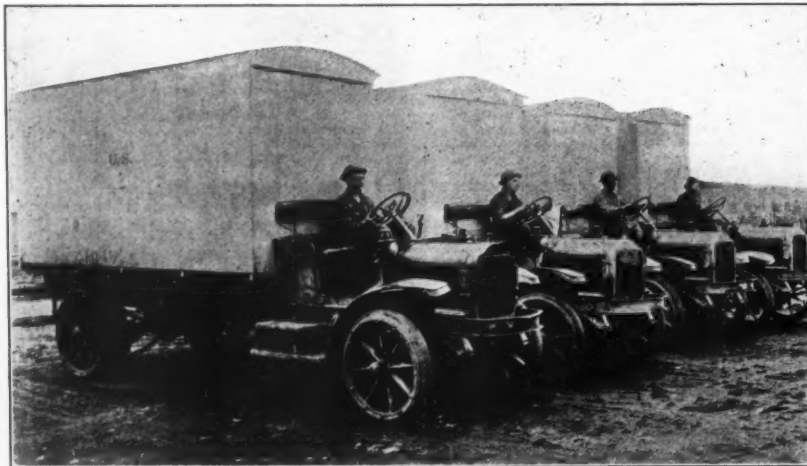
A meat market has been opened in Darien, Wis., by Ed. Thomas.

Aaron M. Putman, who for twenty years conducted a meat market on East Main street, Johnstown, N. Y., died at his home from heart disease.

KEEP YOUR PROVISIONER ON FILE.

The National Provisioner is frequently in receipt of letters from subscribers who recall having seen something interesting or important in a previous issue of this publication, but they have mislaid the copy and want the information repeated or another copy furnished. The National Provisioner offers the suggestion that if every interested subscriber would keep a file of this publication he would be able to look up a reference at once on any matter which might come up, and thus avoid delay. A carefully arranged index of the important items appearing in our columns is published every six months, and with this and a binder, which The National Provisioner will furnish, the back numbers of the paper may be neatly kept and quickly referred to for information.

The binder is new, and is the handiest and most practical yet put on the market. It is finished in cloth board, with gold lettering and sells for \$1. It may be had upon application to The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York. No foreign orders will be accepted for the present, owing to mail conditions.



LIKE CITY BUTCHER SHOP ON WHEELS.

White 5-ton trucks with special bodies, designed for transporting fresh meats in U. S. military camps. The inside of the body resembles a city butcher shop. It is fitted with shelves and rows of meat hooks upon which

the carcass meats and cuts are hung, much as in the city shop. There are special ice bunkers which cool the interior and keep the meats in condition, the doors also being of the cold storage variety.

COULDN'T HOLD 18-CENT HOG PRICE.

(Continued from page 21.)

the high time in September. Top hogs sold around \$20 in September and packing hogs around \$18. Last year 20 cents was the top on hogs for the year, and it was made in the latter part of August. In 1917, from September 1 to December 1, hogs broke \$1.55 per 100. In 1916, for the same period, they broke \$1.35, in 1915 they broke \$1.30, in 1914, \$1.35; in 1913, \$2; in 1912, \$1.40, and in 1911, \$1.20.

We have said several times in our recent letters that hogs were due for a break. The sudden demoralization of the hog market recently, in the face of a government established minimum, is charged to the loss of the domestic meat trade brought about by the epidemic of influenza. In all the big cities places of amusement are closed. Hotels and restaurants depending upon a floating population find their business largely cut down. Consumption of meats, generally speaking, is recommended only in a modified way, and retail butchers report a demoralized condition.

The principal relief in the meat trade is the war order, and were it not for the war order it is hard to say what would happen to the prices of meat. Herbert Hoover's qualified statement that minimum prices for hogs would be sustained, unless unusual conditions arose, has proven to be a wise precaution, as influenza is credited with being the "unusual condition" that has temporarily demoralized hog values.

To aggravate the present unwholesome meat situation still further, we have been receiving an unusually large supply of range cattle. The receipts of range cattle for this season in Chicago is 270,000 head, as against 206,000 for the same period last year, and 110,000 for the corresponding time two years ago. These heavy receipts have thrown much cheap beef on the market, and temporarily affected all other meat prices.

The supply of range cattle, however, is now about over, and we think we have seen the end of low-priced cattle for the balance of the winter. The big supply of lambs and sheep that flooded all markets and were depressing prices is at an end. The loss of trade through the influenza epidemic will pass away as the influenza passes away.

War conditions forecast increased demands for meats, rather than a decrease. The nearer we put the fighting line toward Berlin, the more people we will find that we have to feed, and we think that the break in prices is rearing the end for all kinds of meats. We are the world's storehouse for meat foods, and the world's demands are fully equal to our best efforts.

THE INDIAN PACKING CO.

With determination and a thorough knowledge of all the essentials relative to organization, production and merchandising, the Indian Packing Co. at Green Bay, Wis., have achieved success resulting from their policy of making quality the dominant consideration in production throughout their entire plant. The directing heads of this enterprise have been associated with food industries the major part of their lives and they have proven with both organization and product that "there's always room at the top."

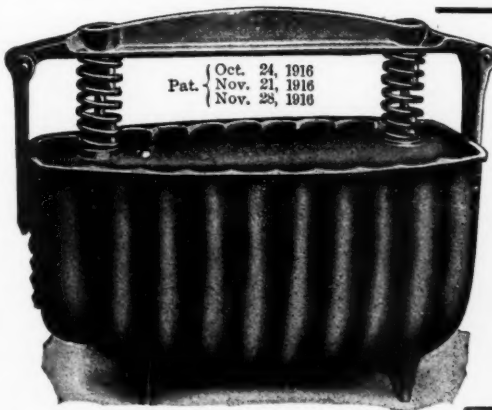
The men who have successfully guided the interests of the Indian Packing Co. "over the top" are F. L. Peck, president; H. R. Heymann, vice-president; Geo. B. Gifford, treasurer; J. M. Clair, secretary, and W. E. Kiley, superintendent. Their plant at Green Bay expresses the last word in modernization: it is complete in every detail from top to bottom, inside and out, and if their past and present performance is a prophecy of what may be expected from them in the future, they will set a new mark for rapid

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Extensive advertising
backed up by quality
making it a favorite dish
with America's millions

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago



The Adelmann Aluminum HAM BOILER

produces a cordless ham of perfect shape with centre cut from the beginning, of higher flavor and more nutritious qualities. It reduces shrinkage in boiling up to 10%. Can be handled by any hand.

Ham Boiler Corporation
640 Morris Park Ave.
NEW YORK

advancement in the packing industry. The sales office of the company is at Chicago, located in the Peoples Gas Building, No. 122 So. Michigan Blvd.

New York Section

LIBERTY LOAN TOTAL IN NEW YORK.

The Fourth Liberty Loan campaign in New York City closed last Saturday with a creditable showing for the meat and allied trades. The Meat Trades Committee, under Chairman Walter Blumenthal, returned a total of \$2,900,000 in subscriptions, compared to \$1,750,000 for the Third Loan. This was a splendid showing for the committees, considering the handicaps of influenza, peace talk and other obstacles under which they worked. They hoped to do better, but retail butchers in many parts of the city did not come up to the mark expected of them.

The Brooklyn retailers did better than those of Manhattan. President Charles Grismer proved a magnetic and tireless leader, and the results of his work showed in his home borough especially. He deserved great credit, along with his fellow committeemen throughout the city, for their hearty efforts to line up the retailers in this campaign.

BUTCHERS AND LAMB PRICES.

Several hundred retail meat dealers of Manhattan and Brooklyn were brought before the Federal Food Board in New York City during the past week charged with exceeding the profit margins set by the board on cuts of lamb. These alleged violations had taken place during the recent slump in the lamb market, and some retailers were charged with having asked a profit in extreme instances of 23 cents per pound. Most of the butchers arraigned preferred not to contest the charges, and agreed to pay sums of \$100 and over to the Red Cross as a penalty. One retailer said he could not pay, as he did not have the money, and he was ordered to close his shop for two weeks as a penalty.

In connection with the hearings the Food Board made a statement in part as follows:

"In deciding whether the butchers had been guilty of profiteering, as charged, the board took the following as a fair basis of profit on lamb:

	Margin of profit (over cost).
Loin chop	13c
Rib chops	11c
Legs	7c
Shoulder	8c
Stew	Minus 1c
Fat	Minus 12c
Haslet	Minus 12c
Kidney	Minus 1c
Waste	Minus 17c
Sticks	Minus 25c

"It developed that some of the butchers who had been paying from 21 cents to 22 cents per pound for lamb during the first week in October were charging prices to consumers which showed a profit in some cases of more than 23 cents per pound.

"In practically every case the butchers admitted that the margins of profit allowed by the Board were fair. Some of them said they had never seen the list of fair prices issued by the board. Another defense was that the public demanded only the finer cuts of lamb, and that the butchers had to sell the inferior cuts at a loss; to equalize this loss, it was claimed, they had to charge an exceptionally high price for the choice cuts. Some of the butchers said their business amounted to only \$400 or \$500 per week, while in other cases it ran as high as several hundred dollars a day."

Retail butchers were not the only retailers proceeded against. The Federal Food Board announced that as soon as it finished with the meat dealers it intended to proceed against retailers in other lines of foodstuffs charged with even more flagrant acts of profiteering.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE AND THE LOAN.

The New York Produce Exchange has gone over the top in connection with each of the Liberty Loans. Beginning with the moderate quota of the first loan, which was thought to be beyond the possibility of raising, the quotas have been steadily advanced until the exchange's quota for the Fourth Loan was \$15,000,000, and this was thought to be far beyond the possibilities of the Exchange. Under the pressure, however, of speeding up, and the eagerness to meet all the requirements of the Government, this quota was exceeded by \$6,141,500, with a total subscription of \$21,141,500. This was so much in excess of the quota that the members of the Exchange are feeling very greatly pleased with the willingness of the body to back the Government in all respects. The committee which had charge of the subscriptions worked night and day. The committee was composed of W. H. Kemp, chairman; C. W. Andrus, T. M. Blake, G. W. Blanchard, W. J. Brainard, E. G. Broenniman, W. P. Callaghan, F. B. Cooper, B. Frankfeld, H. W. Gladwin, J. P. Grant, H. J. Greenbank, Henry Holt, T. P. Huffman, Yale Kneeland, C. E. Kuh,

L. G. Leverich, C. W. McCutcheon, F. B. Mackay, G. S. Mohono, A. Montgomery, Walter Moore, W. C. Mott, N. R. Schoonmaker, N. B. Snavely, D. G. Van Dusen, J. O. Wade, A. P. Walker.

FOOD BOARD "FAIR" MEAT PRICES.

The Federal Food Board in New York this week issues the following list prices which it says the consumer should pay, on a "cash and carry" basis, at retail meat shops in New York City:

	Per lb.
Beef (Good Medium Steers)—	
Sirloin steak	36-39c.
Top round	40-45c.
Bottom round	38-41c.
Rib roast prime	35-38c.
Rib roast chuck	27-30c.
Stew beef	30-33c.
Whole cross rib	35-38c.
Whole top sirloin	35-38c.
Kosher Beef (Med. to Choice Steers)—	
Soup meat	34-38c.
Chuck steak	35-38c.
Shoulder steak	38-41c.
Breast, 1st cut	38-41c.
Breast, 2nd cut	38-41c.
Lamb—	
Leg of lamb	35-38c.
Loin chops	38-39c.
Stew lamb	19-20c.
Pork—	
Smk'd hams (unwrapped), 8-18 lbs.	41-42c.
Smk'd shoulders (picnics), 2½-7 lbs.	28-30c.
Smk'd bacon (unwrapped), sliced... ..	55-57c.
Pork chops (end)	38-40c.
Pork chops (middle)	42-44c.

WESTERN DRESSED MEAT PRICES AT EASTERN MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed beef, lamb and mutton at leading Eastern markets on representative market days this week are reported as follows by the Office of Markets of the U. S. Department of Agriculture:

MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1918.

	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Washington.
Fresh beef, Western dressed:				
Steers:				
Choice	\$.....	\$27.00@28.00	\$28.00@29.00	\$.....
Good	24.00@26.00	24.00@26.00	26.00@28.00	24.00@26.00
Medium	20.00@23.00	18.00@21.00	19.00@23.00	18.00@24.00
Common	18.00@20.00	15.00@16.00	16.00@19.00	15.00@18.00
Cows:				
Good	17.00@19.00	17.00@19.00	18.00@20.00	18.00@20.00
Medium	15.00@16.50	15.00@16.00	16.00@17.00	16.00@18.00
Common	14.00@14.50	14.00@14.50	14.00@16.00	14.00@16.00
Bulls:				
Good	15.00@16.00	14.50@15.00	14.00@14.50	.....
Medium	13.50@14.00	13.00@14.00	13.00@13.50	.....
Common	13.00@13.50	13.00@14.00	13.00@13.50	.....
Fresh lamb and mutton, Western dressed:				
Lambs:				
Choice	23.00@24.00	23.00@24.00	25.00@26.00	26.00@27.00
Good	23.00@24.00	22.00@23.00	23.00@24.00	25.00@26.00
Medium	22.00@23.00	21.00@22.00	21.00@22.00	22.00@25.00
Common	20.00@21.00	20.00@21.00	20.00@21.00	20.00@22.00
Mutton:				
Good	17.00@19.00	17.00@19.00	18.00@18.00	.....
Medium	15.00@17.00	15.00@17.00	14.00@15.00	.....
Common	14.00@15.00	14.00@15.00	12.00@13.00	.....

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1918.

	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Washington.
Fresh beef, Western dressed:				
Steers:				
Choice	28.00@	24.00@26.00	25.00@29.00	.....
Good	24.00@26.00	24.00@26.00	26.00@28.00	24.00@
Medium	20.00@22.00	17.00@21.00	19.00@23.00	18.00@22.00
Common	18.00@20.00	15.00@16.50	16.00@19.00	14.00@17.00
Cows:				
Good	17.00@17.50	17.00@19.00	18.00@20.00	.....
Medium	15.00@16.50	15.00@16.00	16.00@18.00	16.00@18.00
Common	14.00@14.50	14.00@14.50	14.00@16.00	12.00@16.00
Bulls:				
Medium	13.50@14.00	14.50@15.50	14.00@14.50	.....
Common	13.00@13.50	13.00@14.00	13.00@13.50	.....
Fresh lamb and mutton, Western dressed:				
Lambs:				
Choice	24.00@24.50	24.00@25.00	25.00@26.00	24.00@25.00
Good	23.00@24.00	22.50@23.50	23.00@24.00	23.00@24.00
Medium	22.00@23.00	21.00@22.00	21.00@22.00	22.00@23.00
Common	20.00@22.00	20.00@21.00	20.00@21.00	21.00@22.00
Mutton:				
Good	17.00@	16.00@17.00	17.00@19.00	.....
Medium	15.00@16.00	15.00@16.00	14.00@15.00	.....
Common	14.00@15.00	13.00@14.00	10.00@13.00	.....

HEARN West Fourteenth St., New York

NO MEATS BUT EVERYTHING GROCERIES IN DRY GOODS LIQUORS AND APPAREL

GREATER NEW YORK NOTES.

E. D. Speer, of the transportation department of Morris & Company, was in New York this week.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending October 19, 1918, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 16.72 cents per pound.

H. K. McBride, of the construction department of Wilson & Co., W. E. Kimberlin of the small stock department, and J. E. Miller of the beef department, were New York visitors during the week.

The Cook Oil Co., Inc., has been formed in New York with a capital stock of \$500,000, to manufacture oils, greases, by-products, deal in fish, etc. Incorporators are G. P. Smith, Bayshore, Suffolk County; A. I. Dunn, White Plains; A. C. Dunn, 1302 Pacific street, Brooklyn.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending October 12, 1918, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat—Manhattan, 253 lbs.; Queens, 4 lbs.; total, 257 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 150 lbs. Poultry and Game—Manhattan, 141 lbs.; Bronx, 2 lbs.; total, 143 lbs.

Postmaster Patten wishes particularly, as a measure of economy, to encourage the public to use stamps of the highest denomination suited to the amount of postage required on all mail. For example, a 3-cent stamp, in-

stead of three 1-cent stamps, should be affixed to letters needing 3 cents postage; and a 10-cent stamp, instead of five 2-cent stamps, should be attached to parcels requiring 10 cents postage. Co-operation between postoffice employees and the public in the sale and use of stamps of the higher denominations will effect

a large saving to the Government in the cost of producing, transporting, and canceling them, and will benefit the public in minimizing the number of stamps handled and affixed to mail. This benefit will be especially important to business concerns mailing large quantities of letters and parcels.

HAVE YOU FILLED YOUR W. S. S. BOOK?

Hide Brooms



Never in the history of any business has it been more important to buy the very best than in the present times. Our Hide Brooms are especially made for sweeping Hides.

References: The largest Packing Houses in the U. S. and Canada.

Get our quotations.

DESHLER BROOM FACTORY **DESHLER**
NEBRASKA



1 REVOLUTION = 2/3 CAPACITY

That's one of the features of the

Chatillon Thermoseal Scale

Special construction of this scale gives speed and accuracy. One revolution of the pointer on the Thermoseal Scale indicates two-thirds its capacity.

Send for literature regarding the Thermoseal Scale.

JOHN CHATILLON & SONS

ESTABLISHED 1835

85 Cliff Street

New York City

EAST SIDE PACKING CO., East St. Louis, Ill. Pork and Beef Packers

EXPORTERS AND SHIPPERS OF STRAIGHT AND MIXED CAR LOADS OF BEEF AND PROVISIONS.

Members A. M. P. A.

F. C. ROGERS, Philadelphia Representative, 100 Vine St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Evansville Packing Co. EVANSVILLE, IND.

Write or wire us when in the market for provisions of all kinds.

SCHAFFNER BROS. CO., BEEF AND PORK PACKERS Erie, Pa.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE Full Weight Brand of Pure Lard, Keystone Hams and Bacon.
HIDES, TALLOW, GREASE, STICK, TANKAGE, CRACKLINGS, HOG HAIR

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, ordinary to fairly prime.....	\$11.00@16.50
Oxen	10.00@13.00
Bulls	7.50@ 8.50
Cows	4.00@ 9.40

LIVE CALVES.

Live calves, common to choice.....	\$14.00@21.00
Live calves, grassers.....	—@—
Live calves, Western.....	10.25@11.00
Live calves, culls, per 100 lbs.....	10.00@13.50

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs	14.00@16.50
Live lambs, culls	11.00@12.00
Live lambs, yearlings.....	—@—
Live sheep, ordinary to good.....	7.50@10.00
Live sheep, culls.....	5.00@ 6.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@17.75
Hogs, medium	@17.75
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@18.00
Pigs	@16.50
Roughs	@15.75

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy	27½@28½
Choice native light	27 @28
Native, common to fair	21 @26

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	27 @29
Choice native light	27 @28
Native, common to fair	24½@25
Choice Western, heavy	25½@26
Choice Western, light	21 @22
Common to fair Texas	19½@22
Good to choice helves	26 @27
Common to fair heifers	21½@22½
Choice cows	17 @18
Common to fair cows.....	14 @15
Fresh Bologna bulls	14½@15

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	@36	34 @35
No. 2 ribs.....	@25	28 @33
No. 3 ribs.....	@20	22 @27
No. 1 loins.....	@36	36 @38
No. 2 loins.....	@25	30 @35
No. 3 loins.....	@20	25 @28
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	@32	32 @33
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	@29	27 @31
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	@26	23 @26
No. 1 rounds.....	@25	27 @28
No. 2 rounds.....	@22	25 @26
No. 3 rounds.....	@17	22 @23
No. 1 chuck.....	@24	24 @25
No. 2 chuck.....	@20	24 @24
No. 3 chuck.....	@15	22 @23

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb. 30	@31
Veals, country, dressed, per lb.....	@30
Western calves, choice	@31
Western calves, fair to good.....	25 @27
Grassers and buttermilks.....	18 @24

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@26½
Hogs, 180 lbs.	@26½
Hogs, 160 lbs.	@26½
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@27½
Pigs	@28

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, choice spring.....	@24
Lambs, choice	@23
Lambs, good	@22
Sheep, choice	@21
Sheep, medium to good	@20
Sheep, culls	@14

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	@35½
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.....	@35
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.....	@34
Smoked picnic, light	@26
Smoked picnic, heavy	@25
Smoked shoulders	@28

Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	@38
Smoked bacon (rib in)	@40
Dried beef sets	@46
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	@38

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city.....	@38
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	33 @36
Frozen pork loins.....	32 @35
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	@49
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	@49
Shoulders, city	@30
Shoulders, Western	@28
Butts, regular fresh Western.....	@31
Butts, boneless fresh Western.....	@34
Fresh hams, city	@35
Fresh hams, Western	@32
Fresh picnic hams	@25

BONES, HOOF AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	92.50@ 93.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	82.50@ 85.00
Black hoofs, per ton.....	75.00@ 85.00
Striped hoofs, per ton.....	75.00@ 85.00
White hoofs, per ton	90.00@ 92.50
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	170.00@175.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1's.....	225.00@240.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2's.....	150.00@175.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3's.....	100.00@125.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C. trim'd.30	@35c.	a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed..23	@24c.	a pound
Fresh cow tongues.....	@20c.	a pound
Calves' heads, scalded.....	@70c.	a piece
Sweetbreads, veal	@40c.	a pair
Sweetbreads, beef	@40c.	a pound
Calves' livers	@30c.	a pound
Beef kidneys	@20c.	a pound
Mutton kidneys	@5c.	each
Livers, beef	@18c.	a pound
Oxtails	@16c.	a pound
Hearts, beef	@16c.	a pound
Rolls, beef	@28c.	a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	@38c.	a pound
Lamb's fries	@12c.	a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	@26c.	a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	7 @8
Suet, fresh and heavy	@13
Shop bones, per cwt.....	25 @35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	•
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle.....	•
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	•
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle.....	•
Hog, free of salt, tes. or bbls. per lb., f. o. b. New York	@ 1.40
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb.....	@ 1.40
Hog middles	@20
Hog bungs	@20
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York	@14
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York	@18
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	@14
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York..	@26
Beef wassands, No. 1a, each.....	@ 8½
Beef wassands, No. 2a, each.....	@ 4
Beef bladders, small, per doz.....	@35

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	32	34
Pepper, Sing., black.....	26	28
Pepper, Penang, white.....	20	23
Pepper, red	20	23
Allspice	11	13
Cinnamon	28	32
Coriander	11	13
Cloves	50	55
Ginger	23	26
Mace	60	65

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated, bbls.....	@27
Refined saltpetre, crystals, bbls.....	@31
Double refined nitrate of soda, gran., f.o.b. N. Y. and S. F.	@ 6¼
Double refined nitrate of soda, crystals.....	@ 7

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@ .57
No. 2 skins.....	@ .55
No. 3 skins.....	@ .53
Branded skins	@ .37
Ticky skins	@ .37
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@ .55
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@ .53
No. 1, 9½-12½ lbs.....	@5.30
No. 2, 9½-12½ lbs.....	@5.30
No. 1 B. M., 9½-12½ lbs.....	@5.30
No. 2 B. M., 9½-12½ lbs.....	@5.10
Branded skins, 9½-12½ lbs.....	@4.00
Ticky skins, 9½-12½ lbs.....	@4.00

No. 1, 12½-14 lbs.....	@6.00
No. 2, 12½-14 lbs.....	@5.75
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14 lbs.....	@5.75
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14 lbs.....	@5.50
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	@6.25
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	@6.00
No. 1 B. M., 14-18 lbs.....	@6.00
No. 2 B. M., 14-18 lbs.....	@5.75
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over.....	@6.75
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over.....	@6.50
Branded kips	@5.00
Heavy branded kips.....	@5.75
Ticky kips	@5.00
Heavy ticky kips	@5.75

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH TURKEYS.

Spring, selected, per lb.....	40 @43
Spring, poor to fair, per lb.....	20 @30

FRESH CHICKENS.

Chickens—Fresh, dry-packed, 12 to box—Western, milk-fed, 17 lbs. to doz., per lb.....	@45
Western, milk-fed, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz., per lb.....	@45
Western, corn-fed, 17 lbs. to doz., per lb.....	41 @43
Western, corn-fed, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz., per lb.....	41 @43
Chickens—Fresh, feed, barrels—Western, milk-fed, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair, per lb.....	@39
Western, milk-fed, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair, per lb.....	@39
Western, corn-fed, 2 to 2½ lbs. to pair, per lb.....	@36
Western, corn-fed, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair, per lb.....	@36
Virginia, milk-fed, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair, per lb.....	38 @40
Phil. and L. I., fancy, 2 to 4 lbs. pair, per lb.....	40 @50
Penn. 2 to 4 lbs. to pair, per lb.....	38 @42
Other Poultry—Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.....	8.00@8.25
Spring ducklings, Long Island, per lb.....	@40

Fowls—Fresh—Boxes—Dry-packed, corn-fed—Western, 60 lbs. and over to dozen.....	@35
Western, 48 to 56 lbs. to dozen.....	@34½
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen.....	@34
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen.....	@33
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen.....	@31½
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen.....	@30

Fowls—Fresh—dry packed—barrels—Western dry picked, 5 lbs. and over.....	@35
Southwestern dry picked, 3 to 4 lbs. each.31	@31½

Fowls—Fresh, barrels, feed—Dry picked, prime, 5 lbs. and over.....	@34½
Scalded, prime mixed weights.....	@32

Old Cocks—Fresh—ice packed—Barrels—Dry-picked No. 1.....	@26
Scalded	25 @25½

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, fancy, via express, per lb.....	34 @35
Young roosters, nearby	—@—
Fowls	35 @36
Roosters, old	@26
Turkeys	@30
Geese	@26
Ducks, via express or freight.....	28 @30

BUTTER.

Creamery (92 score).....	57½ @57½
Creamery, higher (scoring lots).....	58 @58½
Creamery, firsts	55 @57
Process, extras	50½ @51
Process, firsts	48½ @49

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras	58 @59
Fresh gathered, extra firsts.....	55 @57
Fresh gathered, firsts.....	52 @54
Fresh gathered, seconds.....	49 @51
Fresh checks, good to choice.....	40 @42

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton	@38.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	@42.00
Dried blood, high grade	@ 7.50
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 8.00
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York	nom. 40.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent. ammonia	7.50 and 10c.
Garbage tankage	@10.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore	—@—
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos. Lime	—@—
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid).....	—@—
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25%	@ 7.75
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs. spot guar., 25%	@ 7.75

